INSURANCE.

Sentiment plays a large part with every country to see that the country becomes prosperous.

# The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Surely, we have enough sentiment left with us to support Indian Insurance Companies.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO. 140... BOMBAY TUESDAY OCTOBER 11 1927 ONE ANNA


## SHIPPING

### P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

| Date. | Steamers. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1927 | | | |
| 15 Oct. | KALDERA x | | 16,088 |
| 22 ,, | KAISAR-I-HIND ,, | | 11,430 |
| 29 ,, | RAZMAK@ .. | | 10,602 |
| 5 Nov. | RAWALPINDI | | 16,619 |
| 12 ,, | NARKUNDAx | | 14,302 |
| 19 ,, | RANCHI .. | | 16,350 |
| 26 ,, | RAJPUTANA | MACEDONIA* .. | 11,120 |
| 3 Dec. | RAZMAK .. | | 10,602 |
| 10 ,, | RANPURA .. | MOOLTANx .. | 20,847 |
| 17 ,, | RAJPUTANA | | 16,568 |
| 24 ,, | RANPURA .. | MANTUA* .. | 10,946 |
| 31 ,, | KAISAR-I-HIND ,, | | 11,518 |
| 1928 | | | |
| 7 Jan. | RAWALPINDI | MALOJAx .. | 20,837 |
| 14 ,, | RANPURA .. | | 16,601 |
| 21 ,, | RAWALPINDI | MOREA* .. | 10,963 |
| 28 ,, | RANCHI .. | | 16,350 |
| 4 Feb | RAZMAK .. | NALDERAx .. | 16,088 |
| 11 ,, | RAWALPINDI | | 16,619 |
| 18 ,, | RAZMAK .. | MALWA* .. | 10,986 |
| 25 ,, | RAJPUTANA .. | | 16,568 |
| 3 March | RAZMAK .. | NARKUNDA .. | 16,302 |
| 10 ,, | KAISAR-I-HIND ,, | | 11,518 |
| 17 ,, | RAZMAK .. | | 10,602 |
| 24 ,, | CHINA† .. | | 9,952 |
| 31 ,, | RANPURA .. | | 16,601 |
| 7 April | MOOLTANx .. | | 20,847 |
| 14 ,, | RANCHI .. | | 16,350 |
| 21 ,, | RAZMAK @ .. | | 10,602 |
| 28 ,, | RAWALPINDI | | 16,619 |
| 5 May | MALOJA .. | | 20,837 |
| 12 ,, | RAJPUTANA .. | | 16,568 |
| 19 ,, | RAZMAK .. | MOREA* .. | 10,953 |
| 26 ,, | KAISAR-I-HIND ,, | | 11,518 |
| | RAZMAK .. | NALDERAx .. | 16,088 |

@To Marseilles only.

xThrough Steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers fro India.

† 1st Saloon only.

‡ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates.

| | | A | B | C |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | £ | £ | £ |
| 1st Saloon to | London .. | 8[illegible] | [illegible] | 60 |
| ,, ,, | Marseilles .. | 72 | 62 | 56 |
| 2nd Saloon | London .. | 54 | [illegible] | |
| ,, | Marseilles .. | 50 | [illegible] | |

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

| Date about. | Steamers. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 1927 | | |
| 3rd Nov. | MANORA .. | 7,888 |
| 17th ,, | DUMANA .. | 8,427 |
| 15th Dec | MANELA .. | 8,303 |
| 1928 | | |
| 5th Jany. | DOMALA .. | 8,441 |
| 23rd Feb. | MANORA .. | 7,888 |
| 8th March | DUMANA .. | 8,427 |
| 5th April | MANELA .. | 8,303 |
| 3rd May | DOMALA .. | 8,441 |

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

| 1927 | | |
|---|---|---|
| 14th Oct. | MOOLTAN | Australia. A.M. |
| 29th Oct. | KIDDERPORE | Sails China & Japan. |
| 10th Nov. | MALOJA | Australia. |

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO. MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

| 1927 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12th Oct. | ELLORA .. | East & South Africa. |
| 12th ,, | BANDRA .. | Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports. |
| 13th ,, | VASNA .. | Busreh via Karachi. |
| 15th ,, | CHAKLA .. | Karachi via Perebunder Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi. |
| 17th ,, | VITA .. | Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi. |
| 2nd Nov. | xKARAGOLA | Mombasa. |

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

## SHIPPING

### N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

| Steamers. | Tons. | Arrival. | Departure |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sadu Maru .. | 5898 | 28 Sept. | 12 Oct. |
| Hakodate Maru .. | 5304 | 19 Oct. | 30 ,, |
| Tamba Maru .. | 5845 | 6 Nov. | 15 Nov. |
| Rangoon Maru .. | 5059 | 17 ,, | 29 ,, |
| Penang Maru .. | 5214 | 20 ,, | 2 Dec. |
| Seiyo Maru .. | 6350 | 1 Dec. | 13 ,, |

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Canada Building, Hornby Road Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusan."

### OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

### O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

| Steamers. | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|
| xBorneo Maru | 4th Oct. | 11th Oct. |
| Indus Maru | 14th ,, | 26th ,, |
| Shunko Maru | 26th ,, | 6th Nov. |
| Sumatra Maru | 10th Nov. | 24th ,, |
| Honolulu Maru | 24th ,, | 6th Dec. |

x Proceeds to Calcutta.

For Particulars apply to:—

Ch. MURASE, Manager.

Phone No. 22180, Telegrams "SHOSEN."

Box No. 353.

Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

### THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.
Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

### Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

### Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY
Tel. No. 22997.

## BANKING

### Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

| | |
|---|---|
| Authorised Capital | Rs. 1,00,00,000 |
| Issued Capital | Rs. 50,00,000 |
| Subscribed Capital | Rs. 50,00,000 |
| Paid Up Capital | Rs. 31,07,401 |
| Reserve Funds | Rs. 23,00,000 |

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Abohar | Hyderabad (Sind) | Montegomery |
| Allahabad | Jullundur | Montgomery) |
| Amritsar | Jullundur | Okara (Dist.) |
| Amballa City | Jaranwalla | Peshawar Cant |
| Amballa Cant. | Jamma | Peshawar City. |
| Bombay | Jhelum City | Patiala |
| Cawnpore | Jhang (Maghiana) | Quetta |
| Calcutta | Karachi | Rawalpindi |
| Delhi | Kasur | Sangla Hill |
| D. I. Khan | Lahore City | Sargodha |
| Ferozepore | Lyallapur | Sialkot City |
| Gujranwalla | Ludhiana | Simla |
| Gojra | Meerut City | Srinagar |
| Hafizabad | Multan City | |
| Hoshiarpur | | |

LONDON AGENTS:
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened an interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2 1/2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates or interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to.—

P. D. TANDON,
Secretary and Chief Manager.
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

### AMRUTANJAN

FOR

### Speedy Recovery

FROM

Headache, Bruises, Cough, Cold, Rheumatism, and any and every other kind of Pain

### Amrutanjan Depot

BOMBAY : : : : MADRAS

### A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

### THE 'Shakti Sanjivani' Pills

Prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.

Price Rs. 12-0 Net.

or a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills full one month's course.

Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.

For a full list of all other preparations write to:

### Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

JAMNAGAR - - - (Kathiawar)

## INSURANCE

### Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

| Valuation | Year. | Surplus disclosed. |
|---|---|---|
| First .. | 1917 | Rs. 11,632 |
| Second .. | 1920 | Rs. 27,737 |
| Third .. | 1923 | Rs. 1,16,544 |

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.



### The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Daily Edition

| | Local | Mofussil. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Year | .. Rs. 20 | Rs. 25 |
| 6 Months | .. Rs. 10 | Rs. 12-8 |
| 3 Months | .. Rs. 5 | Rs. 6-4 |
| 1 Month | .. Rs. 1-14 | Rs. 2-4 |

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

| | Local. | Mofussil. | Foreign |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yearly .. | Rs. 3/8 | Rs. 4 | Rs. 7 |

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA



### SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids etc., cured Without Knife by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand, "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4 Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal.
Tel.—Ulser, Kandi.
Agents—KEMP & CO., Bombay.
T. TIRATH & CO., Karachi.

## INSURANCE

### THE UNIVERSAL

FIRE & GENERAL

### INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

### FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR

### WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

*Managing Agents:*

### M. KANJI & Co.

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

### INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25% of the premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds above Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or less, per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to

Messrs R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building D'Lisstreet, Mazagon, Bombay.

### HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE

INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

ASSETS .. .. .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms. AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has also late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

### Insure Your Motor Cars

WITH

### THE VULCAN INSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED,

*For Particulars Apply to:—*

K. JIVRAJ & COMPANY,
PRINCIPAL AGENTS,
51-53, Bohra Bazar Street,
Tel. No. 25347. Fort. BOMBAY.

## CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—CANDIDATES of all qualifications for Government and Commercial lines. Apply on the prescribed application form. Price Re. 1, obtainable from:—Box No. 2040 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".

R506.

WANTED.—A PROFESSOR of Persian to teach all College Classes, (including Honours) in a private College. Apply stating qualifications, salary expected, etc., to Post Box No. 2038, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".

A 29351.

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the Revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay

A

## FOR SALE.

HALF-TONE BLOCKS of Topical Interest published in the "Bombay Chronicle," can be had FOR SALE or hire. Apply for Terms and Rates to the MANAGER, The "Bombay Chronicle," Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

## MEDICAL.

LEUCODERMA—No matter who has failed, I shall cure you in four weeks. Full particulars free under cover. "S." Works, Beadon Square, Calcutta.

P 28194B

LEUCODERMA.—Patients who are suffering from longstanding Leucoderma, other treatments baffled, I shall cure them in a fortnight by LEUCODERMINE. Absolutely no harm. If failure, money refunded. Rs. 5/- per phial nett. Dr B. K. Chowdhury, 20/2, Grey, Street, Calcutta.

P 28515.A

## PHOTOGRAPHY.

### PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

## EDUCATIONAL.

THE SHORTEST COURSE to the B.A. Class is to pass the Cambridge Certificate Examination. Students are being coached up for this Examination to be held in December, 1928. Tuition Oral and Postal. Admission open to those who have reached the Matriculation or pre-Matriculation Standard. Fees Rs. 5 per mensem. 3 months' fee to be paid in advance. Wanted only 24 students for Oral and 36 for Postal tuition. Admission will be governed by priority of application. Fee by T. M. O. advised. Apply Sharp:—To R. ACHYUTHAN TAMPI, B.A., Principal, English Correspondence School, Trivandrum, S. INDIA.

M R498.

LEARN TOUCH TYPEWRITING FREE. STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY. 321, Hornby Road.

M 489

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT

ARE YOU WISE? Then buy direct from watch makers, Fancy, Strong mechanism and accurate time-keeper Wrist Watches, Pocket Watches and Alarm clocks at Re. 1 (one) each. Apply with the amount by money order in advance for as many as you want. No V. P. P.: for the minimum sum. "THE MINERVA STORES", CUTTACK, B. N. R.

T R505.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

| | Per Column Inch per Insertion. |
|---|---|
| 1st Insertion | ... Rs. 7-8-0 |
| 2nd Insertion | ... Rs. 5-8-0 |
| 3rd Insertion | ... Rs. 4-8-0 |
| 4th and Subsequent Insertion | .. Rs. 3-8-0 |

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

## TENDERS.

### JUNAGAD STATE RAILWAY.

### NOTICE.

SUPPLY OF CONSUMABLE STORES.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of consumable stores for the year commencing from 1st January, 1928, will be received upto 12 O'clock by the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief, on SATURDAY, the 5th November, 1927.

A sum of Rs. 100 one hundred in cash must accompany the tender as earnest money, without which no tender will be accepted. In case of unsuccessful tenderers the money received with their tenders will be refunded.

The copy of the tender with schedule of rates and terms and conditions of the contract may be had from the Store-keeper, Junagad State Railway on payment of Re. 1 one only.

A. MARKS,
Chief Store Keeper,
Junagad State Railway.
Junagad, dated 6th October, 1927.

29375.

### BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the construction of S. W. Drain in a portion of Cadell Road and Mahim Bazar Cross Road, including Outfall No. 6 and S. W. Drain in a portion of Cadell Road including Outfall No. 7 will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 18th day of October, 1927.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant with the names of all the partners of the firm if there be any.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of Rs. 5 per copy (non-returnable) to any one deputed to receive them by the Deputy Engineer, Development Works at his Office at Love Grove Road, who will on application, give any further information that may be required

JAMES W. MACKISON,
Special Engineer,
Development Works.

29378

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

BOMBAY CITY POLICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the posts of SUB-INSPECTORS in the Bombay City Police Force.

2. Candidates should possess the following qualifications:—

Age:—Between 22 and 25 years.

N.B.—In proof of the correct date of birth the applicant will have to produce in original at the time of selection (1) an extract from the Municipal or village register of births, or a memo from the Municipal Officer or Mamlatdar of the Taluka that the applicant's date of birth is not traceable in the register of births (2) a horoscope, (3) entries in books of family accounts, (4) certified copies of School or College registers and (5) any other evidence.

EDUCATION:—Must have passed at least the School Leaving Examination. A good knowledge of Marathi or Gujarathi is essential.

HEIGHT:—Not less than 5'-5".

CHEST MEASUREMENT:—Not less than 35" (deflated). Certificates from two respectable persons as to moral character and social standing.

3. Candidates, who have not resided in the Bombay Presidency for at least the last three years or who are not subjects of an Indian State in political relationship with the Government of Bombay, are ineligible for selection. Further, subjects of an Indian State in political relationship with the Government of Bombay must produce a declaration of the Governor-General in Council as required by Section 96-A of the Government of India Act.

4. The selected candidates will be required to undergo a course of training for 18 months at the Central Police Training School, Nasik, commencing from 5th January 1928.

On joining the School they will have to pay "in advance" the cost of School uniform which comes to about Rs. 80/ per head.

During the course of training they will draw a monthly allowance of Rs. 40/ and will have to conform to all the rules and regulations of the School. On successfully passing out of the School, they will be appointed as Sub-Inspectors on probation for 12 months on pay of Rs. 125/ per mensem rising to Rs. 200/ by annual increments of Rs. 5/ plus free quarters, a free outfit of uniform on appointment, conveyance allowance at Rs. 15/ per mensem and clothing allowance at Rs. 10/ per mensem. During the probationary period they will receive practical training and will be confirmed six months thereafter if found satisfactory.

5. Before admission into the School the selected candidates will be required to pass a physical test to show that they are thoroughly fit for outdoor employment and are free from any disease likely to interfere with their efficiency as Police Officers; they must be vaccinated, or if already vaccinated must be re-vaccinated.

6. Intending applicants should forward their applications written in their own handwriting with copies of certificates and testimonials addressed to the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Divisions, Bombay, before the 7th November, 1927.

D. HEALY,
Offg. Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office.
Bombay, 3rd October, 1927.

29373.

## AUCTION SALES.

### BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD (999 YEARS) LAND AT KOLBHATWADY, KALBADEVI.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 975 of 1927 (Hurjiwandas vs. Anandibai) re. estate of Krishnaji Kondaji deceased, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on FRIDAY, the 28th instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises:—

All the right, title and interest of the deceased in the leasehold land admeasuring about 468 square yards held under lease for the term of 999 years from the Bombay Improvement Trust situate on and being plot No. 15 of the Bombay Improvement Trust, Kolbhatwadi estate bearing new Survey Nos. 39, 40, 41 part, Cadastral Survey No. 4380 Bhuleshwar division and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward Nos. 1792|93, 2486|87, 2490|91, and Street Nos. 498, 494-496, 1, 2, 5, 6 and bounded on the north by Bomonji Master Road,, south by land of the Trust laid out as a Service Passage, east by Kalbadevi Road, west by plot No. 14 agreed to be leased to Hormusjee Bapuji Gazdar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned

BENNETT & CO.

## AUCTION SALES.

### SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

123, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS AND CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STANDARD MILLS (IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION) SITUATE AT PARBHADEVI ROAD, MAHIM, BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Mr. Mafatlal Gagalbhai the Liquidator of the Standard Mills Company, Limited, (in Voluntary Liquidation), Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will on MONDAY, the 17th October, 1927 sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Sales Room No. 123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay the Immoveable properties along with the buildings standing thereon and all the machinery lying therein.

Land: One piece or parcel of Pension and Tax (Mahim), consisting of three plots measuring about 51,768 square yards and second piece or parcel of Pension and Tax (Mahim) measuring about 1,825 square yards and third of 6,700 square yards.

Spindles: 44,536 (Mule 3,960 and Ring 40,576).

Looms: 1,179 in good working order.

Boilers:—4 Lancashire Boilers 8 ft. by 30 ft. 150 lbs. pressure per square inch and One Lancashire Boiler 7 ft. by 30 ft. —160 lbs. pressure per square inch all certified and in good working order.

Electric 3 Phase Induction Motors:—15 Three Phase Induction Motors different B.H.P. Cycles Voltage and R.M.P. and one direct current Motor and one direct current Exhaust Fan Motor of different Voltage.

Electric Dynamoes:—(1) D. C. Dynamo 230 Volts 61 amps. (1) 80 K. W. D. C. Dynamo 720 amps. 110 Volts 530 R.M.P. (1) Steam Engine driven dynamo 105 Volts 250 amps.

Besides the above main machinery the Mill consists of all the necessary auxiliary machinery such as Openers, scutchers, cards, waste slubbings, drawing frames, slubbings, Inter Roving Ring reeling, and bunching winding warping machines, bleaching, finishing, Dyeing, printing, sizing and other machineries of well-known makers.

The Mills is fully equipped with Electric installations and has a complete set of Hydrant Humidifiers-Sprinkles-tools-impliments and is centrally situated.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and for details of Machinery and inspection of the property apply to Mr. Mafatlal Gagalbhai, the Liquidator of the Company at Church Gate Street, Fort, or to Messrs. Amin and Desai, his Solicitors at Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

The sale will be subject to the reserve bid and Private offers will be received by the Liquidator at his office.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO PERSONS DESIROUS OF INVESTMENTS IN BUSINESS AND TO OTHERS.

Sale of valuable Property known as "Hope Hall Hotel" at Matheran together with its Goodwill and all articles of furniture etc. belonging to the Hotel.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and CO., will, under instructions from Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan attorneys for Mrs. Monica Mendonca Gomes, owner of the said property, sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY the 30th day of October, 1927 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the undermentioned property on the premises at Matheran as going concern together with the Goodwill thereof and all articles of furniture, crockery, China, glassware, cutlery, linen etc. belonging to the Hotel and used for the purposes of the Hotel.

All that Leasehold land with building thereon and known as "Hope Hall Hotel" situate at Matheran in the District of Kolaba Sub-District of Karjat admeasuring about 2 acres and 10 Gunthas and described and particularly noted as No. 77 in certain plan of Matheran in the Office of the Collector of Kolaba.

Full printed particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from the undersigned or from Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Dewan attorneys for the vendor at No. 13-19, Medows Street,, Fort, Bombay.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers.

SAVE YOUR :: :: : Income-Tax by CONSULTING PAREKH & Co.

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Matinee on holidays at 4 P.M.
PATHE CINEMA ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
NO INCREASE IN PRICES.

## AUCTION SALES.

### J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 "ITALA" LORRIES (CHASSIS) 1 1-2 TON 17 "FIAT" LORRIES (CHASSIS) 1 1-2 TON AND 1 ITALA LAUNDAULETTE LIMOUSINE CAR.

Pursuant to the High Court Order dated the 14th July, 1927, made in the High Court Suit No. 1332 of 1927 and under instructions from Messrs. Jhavery and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff in the said suit Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers will on account and at the risk of Messrs. Italian Motor Car Co. Ltd., the 1st Defendants in the said suit TO-MORROW Wednesday the 12th day of October, 1927, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction the 20 Motor Lorries and one Itala Car belonging to the said Messrs. Italian Motor Car Co. Ltd., and more particularly mentioned in the schedule hereto at the premises belonging to Messrs. Italian Motor Car Co. Ltd., at Arthur Road without the Fort.

PARTICULARS OF THE MOTOR CARS

3 "Itala" Lorries (Chassis) 1 1-2 ton Engine Nos. 8308, 6002 and 6348.

7 "Fiat" Lorries (Chassis) 1 1-2 ton Engine Nos. 840, 13195, 4322, 2808, 4353, 6974, 2313.

10 "Fiat" Lorries (Chassis) 1 1-2 ton Engine Nos. 13016, 2091, 658, 89617, 2248, 66316, 3629, 66502, 843, and 3274.

1 "Itala" Landaulette Limousine Car No. 6756.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Jhavery and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff in the said suit at their Office in Gulamhussein Molohhoy Building, No. 35, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

The above cars are on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

THE KARNAPHULI JUTE MILLS, LTD.

Registered Office..Comilla, BENGAL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Authorised Capital .. | Rs. 25,00,000 |
| Divided into 1,00,000 shares of Rs. 25/-each. | |
| Issued 80,000 shares of Rs. 20,00,000. | |
| Subscribed .. | Rs. 2,38,000 |
| Under-written .. | Rs. 8,00,000 |
| Paid-up .. | Rs. 34,286 |

35 acres of land have been secured for the Mill near the jetties on the Chittagong Port. Machineries will be ordered soon.

Agents for selling shares are wanted every where. Commission upto 10 per cent.

For particulars write to the
MANAGING AGENTS.

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CALCUTTA.

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# World Cotton Situation

## NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

### NEW YORK.

Bureau Report.—Condition 54.2. Crop 12,678,000 Bales. Ginned 5,945,000 Bales. Futures advanced 85 Points. Liquidation caused setback. Closed 58 to 42 Points Higher.

New York, Oct. 8.

The New York futures market opened 14 points higher in sympathy with better Liverpool advices. There was little selling and prices lost 10 points. A little before the report small covering improved prices about 10 points and the trading was at standstill for few minutes awaiting Bureau. The Agricultural Bureau came out with a condition of 54.2 per cent and indicated crop 12,678,000 Bales or 14,000 Bales less than the previous report. Ginning figures were fairly heavy showing 5,945,000 Bales ginned upto 1st October. The immediate effect of the above report was a smart rise of 25 points in the prices of future contracts, but large ginning returns attracted long liquidation in conjunction with hedge selling. Futures closed at a rise of 58 to 42 points. Spot Cotton closed 50 points higher at 21.75c.

The New Orleans futures market closed at a rise of 61 to 62 points. Spot prices were raised by 58 points to 21.60

Looking to the general situation the supply position is as under:—

| Season | Total Supply | Average Price. |
|---|---|---|
| 1921-22 | 17.889 | 17.94 |
| 1922-23 | 15.767 | 26.11 |
| 1923-24 | 13.628 | 30.51 |
| 1924-25 | 16.691 | 24.59 |
| 1925-26 | 19.511 | 19.81 |
| 1926-27 | 23.557 | 14.70 |
| 1927-28 | 20.591 | ? |

The supply for 1927.28 is based on last Bureau's estimate of 1267800 along with city crop of 200,000 Bales and carry over of 7713.000 Bales as per the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners.

A study of the above figures will indicate that the average highest prices was attained in the year of the lowest supply and to the lowest average price was touched with the largest supply as per figures given below:—

| Season | Total Supply | Average Price |
|---|---|---|
| 1923.24 | 13.628 | 30.51 |
| 1922.23 | 15.767 | 26.11 |
| 1924.25 | 16.691 | 24.59 |
| 1921-22 | 17,889 | 17.94 |
| 1925-26 | 19.511 | 19.81 |
| 1927.28 | 20,591 | |
| 1926-27 | 23.557 | 14.70 |

Thus if the supply position has any bearing on the prices of cotton, we believe, if the present crop estimate turns out correct, the average for the season 1927.28 is found to be between 14.70 and 19.81 cents. Thus we believe present prices are say at least 2 cents a pound over the possible average price.

The near future will entirely be dependent on the weather and the date of killing frost and if any adverse factor arises we strongly recommend sales on buldges.

### PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable dated the 8th inst. from New York:—

January Highest 21.81 (11-15 a.m.) lowest 20.95 (10.15 a.m.).

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends cable under date 8th inst as under:—

"General feeling present price reasonable. Think that weight of the market will be against important advance. Favour sales in the basis of December around 22 cents."

Messrs. Breul Co. have received the following cable dated 8th inst. (12-10 p.m.) from their New York friends:—

"Estimate regarded bullish. Heavy profit taking on advance, but believe trade will support on any decline from these levels."

### AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

| | |
|---|---|
| F. P. Bales | 1927-28 |
| Receipts to date 8-10-27 | 2693000 |
| Receipts Yesterday 8-10-27 | 56000 |
| Exports to date 8.10.27 | 1429000 |
| Stock at Ports 7-10-27 | 1822000 |
| Stock Interior Towns 7-10-27 | 734000 |
| Stock Liverpool 7-10-27 | 1058000 |
| Visible Supply 7-10-27 | 4461000 |
| Quantity in Sight 7-10-27 | 3610000 |
| | 1926-27 |
| Receipts to date 8-10-27 | 2783000 |
| Receipts Yesterday 8-10-27 | 90000 |
| Exports to date 8-10-27 | 1474000 |
| Stock at Ports 7-10-27 | 1568000 |
| Stock Interior Towns 7.10.27 | 860000 |
| Stock Liverpool 7.10.27 | 808000 |
| Visible Supply 7-10-27 | 3759000 |
| Quantity in Sight 7-10-27 | 3946000 |

### LIVERPOOL.

Unfavourable weather report. Bullish Bureau. Advance met by long liquidation. Closed 6 to 15 points Higher

Liverpool, Oct. 8.

The Liverpool futures market opened very steady at a decline of 4 points on reports of unfavourable weather.

The market ruled steady and closed at noon unchanged. The market opened again to receive the Bureau Report in afternoon. Prices were quiet but steady but as soon as Bureau's figures were heard prices jumped about a quarter penny, but a rush of long liquidation, resulted into partial loss of the improvement. The close rather quiet at a rise of 14 points for the near months, while distant months closed poor at a rise of 6 points. Spot Cotton lost 3 points and closed 11.49d with ready sales of 7000 Bales.

Empire futures advanced 10 to 11 points while Egyptian futures firmed up about 25 points.

The Liverpool futures market is due to open on Monday unchanged to 2 points Higher.

### PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel-Bros. have received the following Cables from Liverpool dated 8th inst. 9-30 a.m. Heavy rains Mississippi Valley.

Light to moderate rainfall Western belt 6 p.m. ...While Agricultural Bureau Report about what was expected, think market feared larger figure. Think from now on crop will show decrease. Look for higher market gradually.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received following cable dated 8th inst (7.5 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co.:—

"Market steady at the advance We still favour the Bull side"

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co have received the following cable from their Liverpool friend:—

"Bureau Report bullish, but South sells on advances. Present weather unfavourable and if it continues look for higher prices moderately."

With regard to the Ginning Report, we quote hereunder an extract from the letter dated September 21st of our Liverpool friends:—

The Ginning Report due on the 23rd inst., at 4 p.m. compared to September 15th is expected to be large and will compare with 2,577,000 bales ginned upto the same date last year. Texas ginnings are expected to be exceptionally heavy over 2,000,000 bales, against 1,100,000 Bales. If this proves to be the case, we can arrive at only one conclusion, and that is, that the Texas crop is a droughty one aind has matured early. This does not mean a large eventual yield but rather indicates a total yield for this State of under 4-1/2 million Bales.

### SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Oct. 10

The Market has ruled steady to-day and the Prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing price-levels. Kantas were inactive yesterday being the Chaudesh of the first half of Aso.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day.—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 11/33 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 9/11 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment September Sh. 14/5 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment October Sh. 14/6 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment Nov/Dec Sh. 14/7 1/2 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment Jan/Feb/March Rs. 9/15 per cwt. F B H

Jamnagar C. I. F:—

October Sh. 14/10 per cwt F B H.

Nov/Dec Sh. 14/11 per cwt. F B H.

Jan/Feb/March Rs. 10/2 per cwt. F B H.

B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 15/2 per cwt.

Beet Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 14/8 per cwt.

Tone:—Steady.

### BOMBAY.

Enormous liquidation By Nervous Bulls —Sharp slump in Prices—Weak Liverpool opening—Steady at the decline.

Bombay, Oct. 10.

The overbought condition of the local cotton was corrected by enormous liquidation to-day with sharp slump in prices. The market opened to-day at Rs. 424 for Broach Apl/May delivery and ruled quiet on continued offerings by the nervous bulls. The prices at 4 p.m. were quoted as under:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Broach Apl/May | 424 | 424 | 418 | 418 |
| Oomra Dec/Jan | 389 | 389 | 383 | 383/8 |
| Bengal Dec/Jan | 346 | 347 | 346 | 346 |

### SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Oct. 10

Liverpool opened weak at a decline of 17 points which caused further weakness in the prices. The market opened for Broach A/M delivery at Rs. 417 and fluctuated within a small range. The close was rather steady as under:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Broach Apl/May | 417 | 419 | 416 | 418/12 |
| Oomra Dec/Jan | 384 | 385 | 384 | 385 |
| Bengal Dec/Jan | 345 | 345/8 | 345 | 345/8 |

### SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, Oct. 10

| | Yen. |
|---|---|
| October | 241.50+.1.00 |
| January | 248.60+.1.40 |
| April | 254.00+.1.90 |

### BOMBAY STATISTICS.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Saturday's Receipts | 628 |
| Saturday's Exports | 907 |
| Receipts from 1st Sept. | 70,537 |
| Receipts same time last year | 53,074 |
| Exports from 1st Sept. | 81,586 |
| Exports same time last year | 39,160 |
| Stock of Cotton on 6th Oct. | 309,686 |
| Stock same time last year | 317,686 |

### DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Oct. 10

| | |
|---|---|
| Bengal Dec/Jan | 343 |
| Broach Apl/May | 417 |
| Oomra Dec/Jan | 384 |

### READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Oct. 10

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | Samji Karamshi | Comptah | 430 |
| 100 | Langli & Co. | Kudchi | 423 |
| 100 | Jagjivan Jjamshi | Amraoti | 383 |
| 200 | Ozoburin & Co. | C P No. 1 | 404 |
| 100 | Virjee Ladha | Jalgaon | 383 |
| 100 | James Finlay | Khamgon old | 375 |
| 100 | R. D. Tata & Co. | Adoni | 439 |
| 100 | Do | Berar | 392 |
| 100 | Gold Mohor Mill | Anjangam | 392 |
| 100 | Japan Cotton | Chandausi old | 375 |

### DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BEUEL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, October 10.

| In full-pressed Bales. 8—10—27 | This Year | Since 1st. September Last Year |
|---|---|---|
| Khandesh .. | 501 | 1693 |
| Central India | 6061 | 5660 |
| Barsi and Nagar | 961 | 396 |
| Hyderabad-Gaorani | 342 | 110 |
| Berar .. .. | 2888 | 1308 |
| Central Provinces | 2333 | 456 |
| Total Oomras | 13089 | 9563 |
| Dholera .. .. 170 | 10651 | 1537 |
| N.W. Provinces .. | 2 35 | 1672 |
| Rajputana .. | 4900 | 4781 |
| Sind-Punjab .. 55 | 2736 | 2553 |
| Broach .. | 2345 | 9 |
| Coompta & Dharwar 149 | 2339 | 3992 |
| Westerns-Northerns | 2488 | 6309 |
| Cocanada .. .. | .. | 119 |
| Tinnevelly & Cambodia 200 | 6013 | 3595 |
| Persian .. .. | 1378 | 1762 |
| American .. .. | 17955 | 7628 |
| Egyptian and African 54 | 3778 | 9554 |
| Comilla, Burma & Other sorts .. | .. | .. |
| Total 628 | 70,537 | 53,074 |

### EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 6th Oct.

| In full pressed Bales. 8-10-27. | This year. | Last year. |
|---|---|---|
| Europe .. .. 407 | 41,019 | 31,801 |
| Japan & China 500 | 52 810 | 12078 |
| Coast Ports .. | 2021 | 1175 |
| Up-country by Rail | 6,662 | 9335 |
| Afloat in harbour for Europe | | |
| China and Japan | 4,811 | 2,075 |
| Total 907 | 107323 | 53,464 |

### READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 10.

| | Ready | Nov. Dec. Mill Terms Delivery Con. |
|---|---|---|
| Bengal Superfine | | |
| M.G. | 375 | |
| Bengal Fine M.G. | 370 | +14 +11 |
| Bengal F.G. M.G. | 360 | |
| Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G. | 365 | |
| Sindh-Punjab F.G. M.C. | 360 | |
| Wardha-Hingt. Fine M.G. | 410 | |
| Nagpur Fine M.G. | 410 | +29 +20/1 |
| Yeotmal Fine M.G. | 400 | |
| Arvi Fine M.G. | 400 | +21 +13/4 |
| Amraoti Fine M.G. | 397 | |
| Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G. | 395 | +13/4 + 5/6 |
| Mulkapur Fine M.G. | 390 | |
| Khandesh Fine M.G. | 390 | + 6/7 — 2 |
| Muthia Fine M.G. | 380 | — 6 |
| Nanded/Purna Best Quality | — | — — |
| Purna Average Quality | — | — — |
| Parbhani/Sailu Average Quality | 395 | |
| Indore Ujjain | 390 | |
| Burwah Sanavad | 390 | |
| | | March |
| Broach Fine M.G. | 430 | +15 |
| Broach F.G.M.G. | 420 | |
| Westerns Good M.G. | 405 | |
| Westerns H.G. | — | |
| Cambodia Fine M.G. | 470 | |
| Mirai-Sangli F.G. M.G. | 435 | |
| Comptah F.G.M.G. | 435 | |
| Dholera F.G.M.G. | — | |
| Kadi/Viramgam F.G. M.G. | — | |

### BULLION MARKET

The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.

GOLD.

Bombay, Oct. 10. 5 p.m.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready | 21 | 7 | 0 |
| Asho | 21 | 6 | 9 |
| Kartika | 21 | 6 | 9 |
| Mugser | 21 | 6 | 9 |

SILVER.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ready | | | 58 | 6 0 |
| | Op. | Hi. | Lo. | Cl. |
| Asho | 58/4 | 58/5 | 58/4 | 58/5 |
| Kartika | 58/4 | 58/5 | 58/4 | 58/5 |
| Mugser | 58/6 | 58/6 | 58/5 | 58/6 |

### EXCHANGE

Bombay, Oct. 10

Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16.
LONDON—
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 7/32.
Bank's T T 1/5 31/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6
Tone of Exchange.—Steady-Dull.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D 902.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 972.
Bank's buying D D 957.
JAPAN
Bank's selling T T 128 1/4
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P 124-1/4.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 135.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 171-3/4.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 155 1/4.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D 275 1/2.
London—Gold per oz. Ready 84 11-1/2.
London—Silver per oz. Ready 25/12.
London—Silver per oz. Forward 15/12.
Tone of Silver.—Quiet. China bought.
American Cross Rate dol. 4.87.1/16.
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 124.01.

### LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Oct. 10.

3 Months 4-11/32 per cent.
6 Months 4-15/32 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Easy.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 1-3/4.
1 month 2-1/2 per cent.
3 months 3 per cent.
6 months 4-1/2 per cent.

### SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct. 10.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 76/5.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 94/12.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/8.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 100/10.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free), due 1933 Rs. 103/1.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 107/8.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/15.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs nil.
6 per cent Bands (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 104/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/6.
6 per cent Bands (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/6.
6 1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/4.
4 per cent Port Trust 1974 Rs. 86/8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 86.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 85/8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 103.
Forward Rates.—17th October sett. 3 1/2 p.c. Paper Rs. 76.4 1945/55 Rs. 107/7
4 per cent Loan 1934/37 Rs. 94/7.
Tone of Market.— Quiet but steady.

### THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay Oct. 10.

Castorseed May delivery, opening Rs. 46/10; highest Rs. 47; lowest Rs. 46/6; closing Rs. 46/15/6.

Cottonseed January delivery, opening Rs. 4/6; closing Rs. 4/5/6.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery, opening Rs. 56, lowest Rs. 55/8; closing Rs. 55/14.

### NEW GUJARAT

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee has decided to prepare a "Model Village" near Nadiad. The sum allotted to the experiment is Rs. 65,000, for accommodating 150 families. The workers have started ahead to erect the proposed houses. It is stated also that mud will be the chief building material, along with timber. I believe that the amount is sufficient to build permanent bridk houses instead of mud houses, if the echeme is efficiently guided by a competent architect. I am not sure whether the Relief Committee of the place has consulted any experienced architect who alone can handle such problems. Have the Committee prepared their designs based on the laws of Village Planning? Have the Committee decided where the streets and passage should run? Have they thought of the educational and intellectual institution like schools, gymnasium, etc.? I understand that the means are poor. And yet, have the Committee thought of making tde best of the limited means by approaching an architect to set the things right for the right economy?

The public should now realise that the architect erects homes for the poor as well as for the rich. Permit me to state that the very idea of introducing mud as the chief building material is wrong in economy and wrong as a method of construction. Are we prepared to lose our our homes again in the future by possible attacks of heavy rains? Is it not right tdat whatever we do, should be permanent and durable? Do we not need a little more patience about these big problems? Let us request the public and the Government to contribute a few lakhs more if the funds fall short? Gujarat has got her best of pdilanthropist and leaders. Gujarat has got the best of brains also. Let us all see how the homes of Gujarat stand up, and stand up permanently.

How is it that inspite of so many obvious evils of the corrugated iron sheet roofing for human habitation, the Baroda Flood Relief Committee has decided to utilise the corrugated iron sheets. I request the public and the leaders to consider it carefully and persuade the Baroda Flood Relief Committee to utilise instead the country or Mangalore tiles.

It is true that the homeless need immediate shelter, and hence the workers have got very little time to devote to this aspect of the problem. I do admit that there exist preliminary difficulties. I think however it is possible to overcome them. The immediate shelter must be it is true, given to the needful. Bamboo, mats, tadpatries and such other available materials can be easily hired on minimum charges, and temporary sheds can be provided for them for immediate shelter. It is not advisable to be hasty and neglect the necessary precautions.

The idea is really very laudable and full of possibilities. The question is how it should be carried out with success. It seems that the architect's advice, has, however, been not thought of. The necessary arrangement of roads, streets, and passages, the adjustment of plots, the position of cottages in them, the planning of open areas for gardening and play ground for the sake of recreation, and setting off the right position of the buildings of religious, edurational, intellectual and social needs require his competent assistance. He is the man for the economic and effective use of the limited means. In view of all these, necessary precautions, I most humbly request the workers at Nadiad and Anand, and the leaders who are responsible for the scheme, and the public interested in the relief affairs, to be hasty in their reconstruction and consider the Bombay Architectural Association an expert body for the right guidance in the reconstruction of the new villages. They will thus economise both in materials and cost of designing.

WHAT ABOUT KATHIAWAR?

Very little has been heard of what is carried on by the Kathiawar Flood Relief Committee for rendering assistance to the people in "The Flood Affected Areas. Here again, have the Committee approached any architect to reconstruct the villages? Did they undertake consultation of any qualified authority for the repair of the damaged houses and the reconstructional problems? I hope the workers and the leaders of Kathiawar will kindly inform the public as to what has been decided and done in the matter.—Yours, etc.

C. B. SUTHAR.

Watson's Hotel Building,
Fort, Bombay.

### PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Oct. 10.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 8th inst.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat | 1,891 | cwts. |
| Linseed | 1,151 | ,, |
| Rape,Rai and Mustardseeds | 69 | ,, |
| Gingellyseeds | 1,057 | ,, |
| Poppyseed | 14 | ,, |
| Groundnuts | 4,021 | ,, |
| Castorseed | 2,700 | ,, |
| Rice | 2,470 | ,, |
| Myrabolams | 387 | ,, |
| Cottonseed | 2,097 | ,, |
| Mowraseed | 10 | ,, |
| Gram | 230 | ,, |
| Joowar | 35 | ,, |
| Maize | 19 | ,, |
| Bajree | 570 | ,, |
| Coal | 361 | tons. |

### MAHARASHTRA'S MIND.

SWADESHI INSURANCE.

"Mahratta" (Poona) congratulates the Bombay Millowners and the Government of India for having decided to send a trade mission to survey the possibilities of extending the markets for Indian goods. Turning, however, to the lukewarm assurance of the Millowners to a deputation of Indian Insurance companies the paper remarks "They have not acted in the same spirit of national industrial development in not giving the deputation of Swadeshi Insurance Companies a frankly and boldly favourable reply. Their attitude ought to be more national. The Insurance deputation urged that insurance too was a sister national industry, which ought to be helped and patronised by the textile industry. It was pointed out that the mill industry would not suffer by insuring with Indian companies, but the Millowners gave an indefinite reply that the question of insurance was a matter of internal detail in which the mills had the fullest individual freedom. The vague assurance that a general recommendation with respect to it would be made to the general body of the Mill-owners is worse than useless."

SWADESHI AT A SACRIFICE.

The journal proceeds to observe, "There is no reason why Indian mill-owners should not have immediately embraced the proposal about insuring with Indian Companies, though such insurance would be a little costlier than foreign—which is of course not a fact. People of India are prepared to wear Swadeshi cloth even at a sacrifice and yet the Mill-owners are not prepared to offer what patronage is in their hands to Indian Insurance Companies. The real mind of the mill-owners is revealed to the public!"

UNIVERSITY REFORM BILL.

"Servant of India" (Poona) writing on the discussion on the University Reform Bill in the local Council says "It is to be regretted that the motion for making the Vice-Chancellor's post elective has been defeated and the opportunity of having the principal executive officer of the University, responsible to the opinion of the Senate has been lost. It is a curious feature of the debate that many of the Swarajists and Responsivists who always foam at the mouth whenever there is any suspicion of autocracy in the Government proceedings, threw their weight into the scale against democracy on this occasion and Mr. R. G. Pradhan—the greater honour to him—was left with a handful of supporters, drawn from the Non-Brahman, Muslim and nominated elements, who are usually depicted as forming together the villain of the piece, to press for a real democratisation of the University. During the discussion on the motion for deleting the clause creating a rector, the Education Minister declared that the financial position of the University was not so weak as was generally imagined. We think that the optimism of the Education Minister is not justified by facts and the appointment of a Rector on a high salary would be hardly prudent in the present position of the finances of the University."

INDIA—GEOGRAPHICAL EXPRESSION.

"Nagpur Mail" a newly started English daily in Nagpur writes "India even to-day is a mere geographical expression to the ordinary Britisher. The Indian debate in the Commons is still held before empty or at best half-filled benches. If further evidence be needed on that point, it is furnished by the rather shabby reception accorded to the Indian Flood Relief Fund in Great Britain. His Majesty's gift of Rs. 2,000 to Gujarat and Rs. 500 to Orissa is deeply appreciated. Lord Birkenhead has come out with £10 while Lord and Lady Reading have together donated £50. But, what about the British people in general? Indian sports probably excite greater interest than do Indian floods evoke sympathy."

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|---|---|---|
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| RESERVE .. .. | ,, 1,60,000 | ,, 1,60,00,000 |
| DEPOSITS .. .. | ,, 2,18,68,000 | ,, 17,05,73,000 |

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# KATHIAWAD CONDEMNED TO LIFELESS EXISTENCE.

## STEP-MOTHERLY TREATMENT TO INDIAN STATES.

## VIRAMGAM CUSTOMS LINE MUST GO.

## KATHIAWAD PEOPLE'S DEMAND.

The following is the concluding portion of Mr. D. B. Shukla's presidential address to the Special Session of the Kathiawad Political Conference which is holding its session in Rajkot:—

I have already said enough in criticism of the Government attitude and I will now turn to the more important part of our business and indicate what we actually want to be done. But before I do that, I may as well make a few remarks regarding our, that is, the people's interest in this matter. In my opinion the Viramgam customs line hits not only our persons but out trade also and debars to our Province all hopes of advancing it materially and to our people of employing their business talents within their own Province. As to passengers going from Kathiawad to British Indian the line is a positive engine of physical and neutral torture. As I have already said enough in this connection, I will only repeat that no bonafide passenger should be held up and no duty should be levied from him: if this is not done immediately, then all I can say is that Government will stand convicted of breaking faith and of cruelty for the sake of a paltry revenue exacted at the cost of untold hardships.

THE TRADE OF KATHIAWAD.

The trade of Kathiawar and the prosperity of the Province associated with it are a consideration which no true son of Kathiawar can ignore. From the remotest times the ports of Kathiawar carried on a rich trade with Persia, Arabia and the Red Sea Littoral, the East cost of Africa, Malabar, Ceylon and the Eastern Archipelego. The sea cost of Kathiawar boasted of a race of enterprising merchants and a hardy seafaring population. When the British power was established, much of the trade of the Kathiawar ports was absorbed by Bombay and other British Indian ports. The result was that the business instincts of the people, which they had inherited from remote antiquity from a long line of merchant adventurers had to find scope elsewhere. We see in Bombay, Africa, Burma and other places many a merchant prince, whose original home was Kathiawar and whose forefathers emigrated because there was not enough scope for the exercise of their abilities at home. In fact it may be asserted as a truism that wherever Kathiawaris go they make headway because they have all the virtues which make a successful business man. Given good scope and a fair field, the genius of the Kathiawar people is not unequal to foster trade at home and bring great prosperity to the Province. Until now the Kathiawar trade was killed by that of Bombay and Karachi. There were factors at home also which conduced to the same result; but it is unnecessary to go into them, for they open up a vast vista of political and sociological questions for which this is not the occasion. Besides these factors are disappearing and the Rulers of maritime States have seen that in their ports they have not only a potential source of wealth but a talisman to drive away the lethargy of the past and to give free play to the dormant business aptitute of their people. When the Rulers began to see this, they also found that they could not develop their ports and reap the revenue legitimately their due without the good-will of the Paramount Power. That power had hitherto swallowed almost all the customs revenue on goods consumed in Kathiawar and other Indian States and though it had fed on the feast for a great number of years, it had found it to so delicious that though paid for by others it could not very well abandon it, but had come to regard itself as being entitled to it. At last came the sense of what was right and the result was the terms offered in 1905. The war services translated these terms into an acceptable agreement, as the objectionable condition embodied in them was omitted. The States were at last free. They began to develop their ports according to their resources and afford such facilities as to foster foreign trade.

A BLOW TO KATHIAWAD.

But one of the States went in the opinion of the Paramount Power, at a faster pace than expected, with the result that the Paramount Power raised the bogey of financial loss and now all hopes of developing our resources are dashed to pieces and Kathiawar is condemned to the same lifeless existence as before and her sons, who had begun to develop the material prosperity of their own native land, have again to seek exile to give free play to their hereditary business instincts. In this respect, it is not the maritime States only, on which the blow has fallen. It has fallen on the whole of Kathiawar. It must be remembered that separate jurisdictions do not make a separate people. The prosperity of the maritime States is shared by the whole of Kathiawar and its people. A prosperous Bunder gives occupation to a large number of people. It is an insurance against famine. Its wealth permeates every where. Its advantages are open to all. It fosters inland trade, encourages enterprise, creates new business relations on a great scale and advances Kathiawar from torpidity into life, from an isolated position into business activities and associations all over the world.

The Hon. the Agent to the Governor General said the ther day "I believe the same argument had been urged at the Conference that port development does not depend upon customs revenue, that if a port is a natural avenue for trade, it will develop whether customs are levied there or not and that therefore the customs line on the Kathiawar frontier does affect the growth of the Kathiawar ports and their trade." This is a new position taken up for the first time of the Mount Abu Conference. I am not an economist or a businessman myself and I have not studied the relations of trade to customs and whether they are interdependent or otherwise I will not therefore essay an answer. It is enough for me to cite the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar's letter of 5th November 1905 in which on behalf of Government he admits in the following emphatic words that the land customs line which be it remembered was in connection wit hthe levy of customs at the Kathiawar ports, was hampering to the general trade and industries of Kathiawar.

"Lastly that theee is no doubt that the existing preventative land line is very irritating to all who live on the Kathiawar side of it i.e., to the whole Province and that it is also hampering to the general trade and industries of Kathiawar and by consequence opposed to the general welfare of the Province and its people."

Layman as I am, I can see several ways in which the trade of the Province would suffer. If the goods passing the line are held up there and examined, one can easily understand what harm that would do to the trade. Supposing they are allowed to pass on a certificate of the State from which they were despatched, even then the merchants would have to suffer from delays, misunderstandings, and mistakes either theirs or States officials' or customs officials' etc. Again no merchant can say his consignment would reach according to contract. Business will be hampered by numerous formalities to be undergone and also by the personal factors to be dealt with.

SOME QUESTIONS

But I take my stand not on these general considerations but would meet the A. G.G.'s arguments on the action of Government itself. I ask him whether the customs line in 1904 was not imposed in connection with the levy of customs at the Kathiawar ports. Was not the agreement of 1917 in connection with this levy of customs? Did not the term about the fiscal interests of Government of India refer to customs? Was not the customs levied at Bedi Bunder in 1925-26 and 1926-27 the reason for the Government of India taking action and is it not the customs levied at Bedi Bunder which actuated the Govenment of India in re-imposing the preventative customs line now? Why then draw this red herring across the path? You have no justification for scrapping the agreement of 1917 and it is no argument in reply that the Viramgam line will not prevent the growth of the trade at the Kathiawar ports. The States were deprived of what was in 1917 considered to be their due. It is no consolation to them to say that their trade will not suffer. But that there is some correlation between trade and customs is shown by the fact that after the agreement of 1917 trade at all Kathiawar ports increased. At Bedi it increased by leaps and bounds because new resources were utilized for the purpose. Besides the Hon'ble A.G.G. ought to forget that in Indian States there are no Port Trusts with powers to borrow money to any extent. The State is its own Port Trust and the income derived at the port is the chief source for the port.

I have no wish to go into the political aspect of this question, for I am sure that the States concerned are quite competent to place it in its true perspective in their representations of protest to the Imperial Government which all of them declared their intention to make. I may here allude to one or two points of general importance. First I should like to know what position the Imperial Government assigns to the Indian States and their subjects in their relations which British India. Are they foreign territory and foreign subjects to be treated as such in all matters which affect their moral and material welfare? Is one third of India to be isolated from the rest and to be dealt with at arms length? Does the Imperial power owe no duty to it? The actions and declarations of the British Government would show that the Indian States are a part and parcel of the British Empire. The States have always comported themselves as such. The same allegiance to the throne and person of the Sovereign binds them as it does the people in British India. They are members of the great Commonwealth of Nations under the British Flag, not common members but elevated to the rank of partners. They cannot therefore be treated as aliens, but in all relations with the British Government they must be accorded rights and privileges secured to them by treaty, agreement or usage. The Paramount Power which is supreme in the land and has often declared itself to be concerned in the welfare of the States and their subjects to such an exient that it can take direct action when found necessary, has no right to starve or to stunt their growth when it suits its own self interest to do so. With regard to the question with which we are immediately concerned, it cannot be denied that the agreement of 1917 has been fruitful in increasing the trade of Kathiawar and bringing prosperity to the land. The States of Kathiawar have the right to say that here we have a solemn agreement in the nature of a treaty and that the rights secured to them by that treaty should be respected. The people of Kathiawar at the same time have a right to urge that "you who have our destinies ultimately in your hands owe also a corresponding duty to us and cannot treat us as aliens in matters of trade and other matters calculated to affect our progress and moral and material welfare."

AGITATION TO CONTINUE.

I now come to the serious question, what in view of all these circumstances we should do. There is not the slightest doubt about what we should demand. The preventative customs line on the land frontier of Kathiawar must go. The agreement of 1917 should continue to operate. If any State is proved to have broken any of its terms, then that State and that State only should be dealt with according to its deserts. Till these demands are granted we should agitate and continue to agitate, so that the all India may come to know of the Imperial Government's great injustice to us. There is an alternative. If what is reported of the Navanagar State's attitude at the Mount Abu Conference is true, separate terms in that case should be settled with His Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb but the other ports must be left in the same position as that created by the agreement of 1917. If there are other avenues of settling the question to the satisfaction of all the parties concerned, they should be explored and the Government of India's attitude should not be so stiffnecked as it was at the Mount Abu Conference. It must be conciliatory, just and fair and not that of an autocrat dealing with a dependent. In any case the customs line must go at once. As to that, no middle course is possible.

## WOUNDS SERIOUS BUT NOT DANGEROUS.

### SWAMI SATYANAND DOING WELL.

LAHORE, Oct. 10

Swami Satyanand is doing well. His wounds are serious, but not dangerous Messrs Nanakchand and Sohanlal, the other two persons who were hurt, received less severe injuries.—A. P.

(Continued from Colum 6.)

credit societies. Far behind them in number, come agricultural supply socities, co-operative stores, a few industrial societies and so on. I am afraid, therefore, that this cannot be considered to indicate a sufficient or an all-round development of the movement. It is very clear to my mind that credit societies form the first and a very important side of agricultural and other lines of co-operation. They are the easiest to organize and to work, and they supply a primary need of the agriculturist, viz., cheap credit; but this touches only the fringe of what co-operation can do for agriculture. Our object is not merely to supply the agriculturist with money, but to enable him to spend it most economically and sell his produce to the greatest advantage. It is a matter for satisfaction that this is being realised by you, and that 40 societies have been started solely for supplying their members with seed, manure, implements and so on, and that about 200 credit societies have also taken up this work as a part of their activity. Societies for the co-operative sale of produce have yet to come. Their working is, I know, not quite easy, but I hope they will soon follow.


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# CO-OPERATION IN MYSORE

## ITS IMMENSE POTENTIALITIES

### "TENDING TO PROMOTE MORAL AND SOCIAL UPLIFT."

In the course of his opening address delivered to the 14th Mysore Provincial Co-operative Conference held at Mysore on the 1st instant, H. H. the Yuvaraja of Mysore, said:—

I think you have every reason to be proud of your present position. You have removed all the moribund societies which were a drag on the progress of the movement and have concentrated your efforts on consolidation.

In opening your second Conference in 1912, I told you that there was scope for the development of the movement to about ten times the then existing number of societies, namely, 217. You have now developed, not indeed to 2,170, but to 1,750, and even so I am sure you will realise, as I do, how far my estimate of 1912 falls short of the present necessities. I am not going to ask you to-day to develop again to ten times your present number of societies, but I do feel that a development by five times would still be short of the needs of the 16,500 villages in Mysore.

I am particularly glad to notice the stress laid on the educational activities of the Propagandist Institute I want you to develop this part of your work for the reason that, unless the principles of co-operation are thoroughly understood by the members of your societies, the movement cannot make any real or sound progress. The need for more organised propaganda throughout the State is of immediate importance.

REVIEW OF CRITICISMS.

I am very glad also to notice the action taken in the matter of co-operative house-building. But, Ladies and Gentlemen, just as your readiness to act on my suggestions has impressed upon me the lesson of responsibility in making suggestions, so, I think, ought this record of growth to impress upon you that same lesson of responsibility for the proper use and application of the very large funds which you have brought under your control and for the proper education and training of the movement, which you have nourished from the small infant of 1905 to the growing youth of to-day, with all the immense possibilities for good and evil that appertain to the period of adolescence. For this reason, I think, it is useful, on an occasion like the present, to endeavour to see ourselves as others see us, and to consider the criticisms made of the co-operative movement in general and see how far they are applicable to conditions in Mysore. I will take a few criticisms from recent issues of the newspapers as follows:—

(1) The indebtedness of the agriculturist has increased and not diminished and the village money-lender is yet a force to be reckoned with.

(2) The improvement of facilities for borrowing which the movement has brought about will result in grave danger if it does not, by enabling the members gradually to discharge their debts, enable them also to save against a rainy day.

(3) One of the great difficulties of agricultural finance through the medium of the village co-operative society is its inelasticity and its rigidity.

(4) It is not by allowing the village society to be merely a loan club that we shall be able to improve the economic condition of the country. We must develop a proper banking system through the agency of the co-operative movement. We must pay more attention to developing thrift among the people and to developing it as a national virtue, so that ultimately our village societies may be financed by the share capital of members and their accumulated savings.

(5) The appeal to people to join societies is based generally on the comparatively low rate of interest at which they can get loans, but little or no stress is laid upon the spirit of self-help and mutual help underlying credit organisations.

(6) Certain links in the co-operative chain are not as strong as it was expected they would be. The future of the supervising unions, for instance, is a subject which has given some anxiety.

(7) Progress has been one sided and the application of co-operative principles to spheres other than credit has yet to be done in a systematic manner.

(8) The time has arrived when more determined efforts have to be made to strengthen the non-official hold on co-operative institutions by improving the inspecting and supervising agency under the unions and banking federations, and by placing the machinery for propaganda and education on a sound basis.

(9) Rural reconstruction is a task which should engage greater attention.

Concluding, H. H. the Yuvaraja said:—"Co-operation will not and cannot achieve miracles but, if well directed and organised, it will promote the economic advancement and the moral and social uplift of the people. It is a potent factor in rural reconstruction work. Our people are backward in joint action. One of the greatest lessons of the West to us is the efficiency of team work. Our people have to be taught to band themselves together as co-operators for common ends, small or big. Co-operative education is, therefore, a paramount necessity."

Mr. C. S. Balasundaram Iyer, third member of Council, in the course of his presidential address then said:—

Your Highness, Mr. Shama Rao, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I deem it a great privilege to have been asked by my friend Mr. Shama Rao to preside at this Fourteenth Provincial Co-operative Conference. I must thank you for the very flattering terms in which you have referred to me in the address which has been just read. Though it has not fallen to my lot till lately to be directly associated with the working of the Co-operative Movement in Mysore, yet I have had some opportunities, both in the course of my official duties and otherwise, of learning something of the valuable work that has been done by co-operators and co-operation in the State.

The Co-operative Movement, which you represent, has been at work in the State for a little over twenty years, and we have now something like 1,750 societies of several kinds with a membership of 102,000, operating over about 6,500 villages. The total share capital of these societies is about 36 lakhs, deposits about 42 1/2 lakhs and the reserve fund built up, about 17 1/2 lakhs. These are figures which we can look upon with pride and satisfaction. But look at the figures once again in another aspect. The total number of your membership is about 1 lakh out of a population of 60 lakhs and your total working capital about 108 lakhs or an average of 100 to 110 rupees per member. About 11 lakhs of families and nearly 4,000 villages have not been touched by the movement at all. These figures call for your special attention and show you the great scope there is for further effort. There is a great call for a large number of workers imbued with a missionary zeal to carry the light of co-operation to the great masses of people who still dwell in the outer darkness.

Turning to the classes of primary societies we have in Mysore, we find that the great bulk of them are naturally

(Continued in Column 3).

# BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

### ARYA SAMAJ.

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall Kakadwadi, Girgaon, Bombay, on Wednesday, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when Pandit Navratnaji and Vijayshankerji will discuss on "Existence of God."

### LECTURE AT VILLE PARLE.

A public lecture on Hindu Sangathan will be delivered by Swami Satyadeoji at 9 30 p.m. on Tuesday the 11th instant, in the Tilak Mandir at Ville Parle. All are cordially invited to attend.

### SWAMI SATYADEOJI'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Hindu Sabha, Swami Satyadeoji will deliver his last lecture on "Hindu Sangathan" to-day at 6 p.m. (Tuesday. 11th instant) in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall. All are cordially invited to attend.

### POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra s.s. "Um-Volosi" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 12th inst.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore China and Japan per s.s. "Sado Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 1-0 p.m. on Wednesday, the 12th inst.

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Moldavia" with the mails from London of the 1st instant, arrived at Port Said at 4-30 p.m. on the 9th instant and left there at 11-30 p.m. the same day.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Rawalpindi" with Mails from London of 6th instant left Marseilles at 5 a.m. on the 8th instant.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Indus Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 16th instant, and is due to arrive here on the 14th idem via at noon.

### FREE SHORTHAND CLASSES.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Clifford Manshardt, Director the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, the Bombay Shorthand Writers' Association have been allowed the use of a class room free of charge in the Nagpada Neighbourhood House. It is therefore intended to start shorthand classes there from Thursday next the 13th instant from 8 to 9 a.m. every day for the benefit of the members of the Association. Arrangements can also be made for members wishing to improve typewriting speed or desiring to learn typewriting. Those of the members of the Association who wish to take advantage of these classes should see the Honorary Secretary any day between 8 and 9 a.m. at the premises mentioned above.

## REPLY TO MISS MAYO.

### NEW BOOK REPUDIATING CHARGES IN "MOTHER INDIA."

The Secretary of Mahila Siksha Samiti Belanganj Agra writes to inform that the above book written with the view of repudiating charges laid against the Indian women in general is under print. It contains all the important passages of Miss Mayo's book "The Mother India" and a fair and honest criticism. It can be had from the above Samiti at a charge of Re. 1 for each book.

## EUROPEAN CANVASSER IN TROUBLE.

### WILSON WATCH CO. ALLEGE BREACH OF TRUST.

On a complaint of criminal breach of trust in respect of watches valued at Rs. 432 made by the Wilson Watch Co., the Bombay police have arrested Cecil H. Baldwin, a European Canvasser of that firm. Cecil Baldwin was placed before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Monday and was bailed out on a security of Rs. 450.

In the complaint filed by the Wilson Watch Co. it is stated that the suspect was employed as a canvasser of the firm on June 8. On the production of respectable testimonials the firm entrusted to him watches to the value of Rs. 362 on June 14. A few more watches to the value of Rs. 70 were again taken by the suspect on the representation that they were required by some lady customers. From June 18, the suspect ceased attending office. Enquiries made at the Prince of Wales Hotel, where the suspect boarded showed that he had removed from that place. The firm lodged a complaint with the police and a warrant for the arrest of the suspect was issued. The suspect was subsequently arrested at Apollo Bunder on Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Shete on behalf of the suspect made an application for bail which the Magistrate granted

## WOMAN STONES A MAN

Sitaram Bhikha (34) residing at DeLisle Road was struck with a stone by a woman named Jainabai on the 30th ultimo over some altercation and went to K. E. M. Hospital after about a week when he developed tenanus and died on Sunday last. The police have arrested Jainabai for rash act.

## BOARDING BY FRONT DOOR.

### TRAMWAY COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

### DISCUSSION IN CORPORATION.

At an adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Monday consideration was given to the report of the Tramways and Telephone Co. in regard to the question of boarding and leaving tram cars. The Corporation had, in April last, passed a resolution expressing their opinion that in the interest of public safety the present system of boarding and leaving of tram-cars by passengers should be changed and that passengers should be allowed to board cars from the front door and leave them by the rear.

CONTINUE PRESENT SYSTEM.

After careful consideration the Committee resolved that the Corporation be informed that the Committee are of opinion that the present system of boarding and leaving tram-cars by passengers be continued and that the Committee therefore recommend that the recommendation made by them in their resolution be reconsidered.

Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy moved the adoption of the report of the Tramways and Telephone Committee.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar moved an amendment that the question be referred back to the Tramways Committee for reconsideration.

Mr. Chandavarkar suggested that in view of the importance of the subject the matter should be reconsidered in consultation with the Commissioner of Police and other authorities.

DISCOURTESY TOWARDS CORPORATION.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram regretted that the Tramways Committee had shown discourtesy towards the Corporation in not giving effect to their resolution. He therefore moved an amendment that the Committee's proceedings relating to this be recorded.

Mr. Boman-Behram's amendment when put to vote was lost and the amendment of Mr. Chandavarkar was carried as a substantive proposition.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

## HON MR PATEL COMES TO BOMBAY

### PROMISES TO DESCRIBE HIS TOUR NEXT WEEK.

After an extensive tour in the flood affected areas in Gujerat the Hon. V. J. Patel, President of the Assembly arrived in Bombay on Monday morning by the Gujerat mail. Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai M.L.C. and several other friends and admirers received him at the station.

A representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" was one of those to greet him on the platform. "I should have been very glad to give you full and graphic details of my tour and the relief work being done in Gujerat and elsewhere. But as it is, I am just leaving for Poona by the Madras Express and hence cannot spare the time to have a chat with you. But, you can surely see me when I come back which will be some time next week" said Mr. Patel smilingly when asked to describe the details about his tour and the relief work being done in Gujerat.

Mr. Patel left for Poona by the Madras Express which left Victoria Terminus at 8-30 a.m.

## KARACHI CRICKET

### RUBIE AND BROOKS MAKE 188 RUNS

KARACHI, Oct. 9.

The second match of the Sind Pentangular Cricket tournament was played on Saturday and Sunday on the Karachi Gymkhana cricket ground before a large gathering, between the Europeans and the Parsis, the Europeans, after appearing to be well-beaten, winning by one wicket. The Europeans were indebted for their victory to a magnificant sixth wicket partnership between Rubie and Brooks, who added 188 runs to the score in two hours 20 minutes. Both of them left the wicket at practically the same time, Brooks running himself out after making 105 runs in two hours and 20 minutes, and Rubie being taken at short slip after a magnificent display, his total score being 95 runs compiled in three hours. The fielding of the Parsis was good throughout.

Scores: Parsis 328 (D. B. Minwalla 54, J. S. Dinshaw 49).

Europeans 331 for nine (Brooks 105, Rubie 95, Walker 51. Not out).—A. P.

## GOVT. AND INDIANISATION

### 'GAURDIAN'S" ADVICE TO INDIANS

LONDON, Oct. 10

London.—"Manchester Guardian" advises the people who are still doubtful of the reality of Indianisation in India, to study the personnel of Government of India's Committee of six members to enquire into the production and control of films. The paper points out that the Chairman of the Committee as well as three members are Indians.

The "Guardian" adds a few years ago such a Committee would have contained one Indian and everybody would have regarded its report as a British official report.—Reuter.

# ALLEGED COMMISSION TO OFFICERS.

## FRESH REVELATIONS IN NARIMAN CASE.

### MR. G. B. TRIVEDI IN WITNESS BOX.

When the Back Bay Libel case was resumed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Monday, Mr. Nariman further cross-examined Mr. Harvey on the point of the alleged overpayment of Rs. 14,000 to the F.C.C.

Asked as to when he discovered that an overpayment was made witness replied it was on September 29.

Mr. Nariman: Is that true?—Absolutely true.

The discovery was made on the day on which your solicitor received my notice and not before?—Yes, on that day.

Was it a mere coincidence?—Yes.

An extraordinary coincidence Mr. Harvey!—It is a coincidence. It is not an extraordinary coincidence.

Mr. Nariman: Now, Mr. Harvey, just as you have rates etc. for works the contractors have also rates for works?—Yes.

If therefore your office does not notice an overpayment, the contractors can find it out?—Yes.

How is it then that the F.C.C. did not find it out?—Yes there is a reason. In fact, Mr. Cervello of the F.C.C. contended that he ought to receive more money than what he actually received.

MR. VELINKAR'S OBJECTION OVERRULED.

Mr. Velinkar at this stage objected to the trend of the cross-examination. He said that unless Mr. Cervello was called in the witness box the questions were irrelevent.

The Court overruled the objection.

Mr. Nariman: Now, Mr. Harvey, an honest contractor would have brought the overpayment to your notice?

The Court: We are not trying the conduct of the contractor.

Mr. Nariman: I just wanted to know....

The Court: That follows.

Mr. Nariman: This was a disputed bill?—Yes.

Is it not a fact that whenever there is a dispute about a bill the items of the bill come to you?—Yes, but ordinarily the bills did not come to me.

You never looked into the bills?—When Mr. Mehta was in service I looked into the bills.

You had said before that you looked into large bills?—Yes.

And this was a large amount, a bill of Rs.. 62,000?—No, not at all considering still larger bills that we were dealing then.

So you cannot say whether you looked into this bill or not?—No I might or I might have not. It is not my duty to look into every bill.

SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER'S DUTIES.

Mr. Nariman here read a section of the P. W. D. Code laying down that teh Superintending Engineer had to look into the contractors accounts.

According to the Code it was your duty to look into accounts?—Not in details.

The Court:—He could not look into all the bills. There may be a thousand a day.

Mr. Nariman: I am not sure about that —The Court: There must be ten to fifteen bills a day at least?—

Mr. Harvey: Your Worship, there were thousands of bills a year because I had four departments in my charge.

So you could not discharge your duties because of over-work?—No, I don't say that.

So you hold that there was no complicity between the contractors and development officers?—Absolutely none—because. it passed through four clerks.

You mean that was the routine:—You are not sure whether this bill went through all the clerks?—It must have gone through all as it is ticked by all.

So you think that this mistake of taking a decimal for a comma was a pure and simple mistake?—It was.

There are other items in this bill with decimal points calculated correctly?—Yes.

MISTAKE BROUGHT TO LIGHT.

The Magistrate here said that whether the mistake in the bill was deliberate or not he could not say, but the bill had to be passed to the Audit Department and even then it escaped their notice and that Department, the Magistrate remarked, was not under Mr. Harvey.

Mr. Nariman: I know that it escaped the notice of the Audit Department and they will have to give an explanation about it.

The fact is that the mistake originated in the B. D. D. and in the Audit Department they only look at the rates given and the items are checked by ordinary clerks.

WHO BROUGHT MISTAKE TO LIGHT.

Mr. Nariman: So it was not till I sent a notice to your solicitor that the mistake was brought to light?—I brought it to light.

Oh! You brought it to light after my notice?—I tell you honestly that I did not know about your notice and it came to my knowledge independently. I have throughout been telling the truth.

Mr. Nariman: Oh! You have been telling the truth; we shall discuss it later on.

At this stage the cross-examination of Mr. Harvey ended.

"CHANGE OF PROSECUTION THEORY."

Mr. Nariman then submitted an application on a point of law. He contended that the prosecution could not change its case as was done by Mr. Harvey.

The Magistrate: I cannot consider the question of law at this stage.

Mr. Nariman: There has been a recent ruling of the Madras High Court forbidding the prosecution theory being changed in the middle of the case. The ruling definitely lays down that the prosecution should not be allowed to change any important part of the case. Here the prosecution has changed in very material respects.

The Magistrate: So you want me to stop the case and give my judgment on this issue. If I agree with the High Court ruling my judgment will be only about ten lines to the effect that the prosecution had changed the case and, therefore, it is dismissed.

Mr. Nariman: No, I don't want the case to be dealt with in that way. I want the judgment on the merits alone. I merely wanted to bring to the notice of the Court the ruling in order that the prosecution may not complain later.

Mr. Velinker: I am not aware of such a ruling.

MADRAS COURT'S RULING.

Mr. Nariman retorted that for the purposes of the case the learned prosecution counsel was ignorant of all recent law developments. He then read the Madras High Court ruling which read: "In criminal cases it is not open to the prosecution to put forward documents and witnesses as proving part of their case and then at the last moment repudiate them all and start a new case altogether. The prosecution ought to put forward from the beginning its real case and stick to it throughout.....etc."

The Magistrate said he would give his decision on the point later on.

DEFENCE CASE OPENED.

Mr. Nariman then opened his defence.

Mr. Burjorjee Pestonjee Sethna, Deputy Manager of the Tata Hydro-Electric Co. examined by Mr. Nariman, said that it was a part of his duty to make purchases for his Company. The Tatas had to purchase mild steel bars for the construction of pipe lines. They were buying in small quantities. He had gone to the B. D. D. at Marine Lines as he had heard that there was some timber for sale. There he came to know that the B. D. D. had large quantities of iron bars, etc., for sale. He then went to a B. D. D. officer who told him that the whole lot had to be sold together and negotiations were almost complete with some other buyers.

Witness did not want to buy the whole lot. Then he tried to see if he could strike a bargain with the people who bought this lot. His Purchase Department informed him that a syndicate of three or four persons named Javeri and Maneck Chand Jivraj had purchased the lot. He instructed his chief purchaser to bring the list of all purchases made up to that time. He also asked him to see if he could get any bars over 1|2in. preferably near 1 inch at the lowest market price. He brought to witness a price of Rs. 7 per cwt. which he thought was ridiculous because he could get them much cheaper in the market.

ONE MONTH LATER.

A month after this one Mr. Vohra came to obtain bars from Maneck Chand Jivraj Vohra was told about witness' failure to obtain bars from Manecknand Jivraj He reduced the rate from Rs. 7 to Rs. 6 per cwt. Witness told him he could not buy unless he knew their cost price.

Witness wanted 7/8" bars as that size was not very marketable and if given at a reasonable rate he was prepared to take even 400 tons. Vohra asked Maneckchand to bring down the price. Witness fixed the rate at a certain figure.

On the witness being asked to state the figure in the slip, Mr. Velinker objected to the question because the paper from which the figures were quoted was not before the Court.

"NOT BAZAAR RUMOURS."

Mr. Nariman explained at length the relevancy of the question as they explained the "state of mind" of the accused when he made the charges of bribery against higher officers.

In this particular case he had asked Maneckchand to produce the cost price and Maneckchand and Jivraj had showed the cost price as well as the commission paid to different people. Witness had offered to pay something above the cost price and the commission! This clearly showed that some commission was actually paid. The slip of paper which proved the above statement was missing. But Mr. Nariman's statement before the Back Bay Committee was based on such rumours which were not bazaar rumours but derived from respectable people.

On being asked again witness said that he saw a slip bearing three figures, the total quantitty somewhere about 2400 tons of bars, the price paid at the Development Department which was over Rs. 2 lacs, and the amount of commission paid to secure the purchase. Witness further stated that he did not remember the figure of commission but that it worked at about 5 per cent. The writing was in English and was to this effect "total quantity purchased ... Price paid to B. D. D.... and paid for commission."

Witness offered the rate of Rs. 5/8 which was subsequently confirmed by Maneckchand Jivraj and the delivery of the goods was to be taken from Matunga.

DID NOT BROADCAST IT.

Had you been broadcasting that you saw the slip where there was written commission meant for officers?—I might have mentioned to one or two persons but certainly I did not broadcast it (laughter).

Witness said he saw Mr. Vorah about the 20th of January.

Where is this Mr. Vohra now, is he alive?—I saw him in my office on Monday last. (Laughter.)

Witness said he knew Vohra since 1922

PUT HIM IN DIFFICULT POSITION.

Asked to narrate the conversation that passed between Vohra and witness on Monday last witness said "He told me that I had put him in a difficult position."

I answered that I had not but probably Mr. Nariman had (laughter). Then he asked me to kindly relieve him from having to give evidence. I answered, you relieve me, and I will relieve you. Then he asked me as to what I was going to say in the Court. I repeated what I have said now.

"COMMISSION IMPLICATES MERCHANTS ALSO."

Mr. Velinker: Did he suggest to you anything else?—Yes. He said if I could possibly omit the item of commission he would be very glad because it would implicate some merchants (laughter).

What was your reply?—I refused.

Witness further said that Vohra had made it clear to him that the Commission was paid to the officer who had the control of the sale of surplus bars.

Resuming after lunch, witness on being re-examined by Mr. Nariman said that Jivraj had no occasion to see him except once to remove the bars as the B. D. D. were pressing for their removal. The witness never heard of the name of Harvey before. Did you hear general rumours about higher officers receiving commission? I did hear, I had heard that there was corruption in the Bombay Development Department.

Witness further stated that since Mr. Velinker had pressed him a great deal on the point he might as well give out that Mr. Vohra told witness that he could prove from books of accounts that secret commission was paid.

Mr. Velinker: When did you hear this rumour?—In 1922-23.

Mr. Nariman: Where did you hear?—In the Surplus Stores of the Government. Mr. Graham was in charge

Mr. Velinker: I suppose he is dead?—If my information is correct he is knighted. (Laughter.)

This concluded the evidence of Mr. Sethna.

MR. G. B. TRIVEDI EXAMINED.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi, Graduate, Bombay University, Iron Merchant and an ex-M. L. C. for Thana District, examined by Mr. Nariman, said that as a member of the Council it was his chief interest to look into the working of the B. D. D. In this activity he was associated with some other members. Witness had asked questions in the Council about 7|8in. mild steel bars for project No. 1. He got the reply from the Acting Director of the B. D. D. This reply was sent to the Mears Committee and to the Press.

Why did you send this to the Press?—Because there were contradictory statements by the officers of the B. D. D.

Witness knew the prevailing rates of M. S. bars. He supplied information records, etc., about the B. D. D. to his friends including the accused who were interested in the B. D. D.

He knew Geo. Service and Salebhoy Tyebji. The former firm had a godown in Iron Jetha. The latter had nothing to do with iron market accept as casual buyers.

"NO FAITH IN DIRECTOR."

Do you know of any agitation in the iron market due to the dealing of the B. D. D.?—Yes. There was great excitement over the way in which the B. D. D. bought their iron and steel.

What were their grievances?—No tenders were sent to the dealers and no purchases were made direct from the dealers.

Did they take any steps to redress their grievances?—They asked me as an M.L.C. to take them to the Director of the B. D. D. and make a representation, ultimately they did not go as they had no faith in the Director.

Witness wrote to the Director about the contract of Worli Gawls.

Was any reason assigned in the market for the B. D. D. ignoring the dealers?—The general belief was that no contracts would be secured unless some commission was paid to the officers.

Witness never heard the name of Mr. Harvey before.

Witness said there were several demands for inquiry into the Development affairs and agitation was carried on in the Council and the Mears Committee was appointed.

Witness knew the firm of Maneckchand Jivraj who bought the surplus bars. He came to know it because he himself was trying to purchase it. As a result of the duty being raised since 1921 the price of mild steel bars had naturally gone up. As an Importing Agent witness had purchased mild steel bars at £7 or Rs. 90-105 from London and sold at about Rs 125-30 per ton in Bombay.

Asked if he knew about the complaint some merchants made against the Department, witness replied that their complaint was that ordinary people were buying goods from the market and supplying it to the Department at higher rates.

Witness said that he knew that the account books of Maneckchand Jivraj were seized by a search-warrant issued at the instance of Mr. Nariman. Maneckchand Jivraj complained to witness about it. Witness arranged a meeting between himself, Maneckchand Jivraj, and Mr. Nariman at witness' office.

A PRIVATE CONVERSATION.

Mr. Nariman: Had you any conversation with them?—Yes, it was a private one.

Tell it to the Court, Mr. Trivedi?

Mr. Velinker said the question was irrelevant.

Mr. Nariman explaining why he asked the question, said that on the complaint of Maneckchand Jivraj to Mr. Trivedi the latter arranged for a meeting with a view to prevail upon him (Mr. Nariman) not to disclose the account books in the Court as it would put him in a extremely delicate position. At that meeting Mr. Nariman alleged ultimately Maneckchand Jivraj admitted having given bribes to a certain officer and agreed to give evidence before the Court if the Court gave him an assurance that the Government would not prosecute him again for offence of giving bribes.

Mr. Velinker said that if Maneckchand Jivraj was prepared to admit the above, then only corroborative evidence could be adduced from Mr. Trivedi, otherwise the questions now asked was irrelevant.

The Court then rose for the day. Further hearing was adjourned for Tuesday, 3-30 p.m.

## REMOVE THE NEILL STATUE.

### RESOLUTION BALLOTED IN MADRAS COUNCIL.

MADRAS, Oct. 10

The Associated Press understands that a resolution urging the removal of the Neill statue from its present site and another favouring total prohibition have been balloted for discussion in the Madras Legislative Council.—A. P.

## LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

### JANUARY.

### NEW YORK.

| | Oct. 10. |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 21.52 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 21.17 |
| Difference | —.35 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 20.62 |
| Difference | —.90 |

### LIVERPOOL.

| | Oct. 10. |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 11.50 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 11.35 |
| Difference | —.15 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 11.16 |
| Difference | —.34 |
| Broach Expectation | 410 0 0 |

## LONDON SILVER MARKET

### LATEST QUOTATIONS

| | Oct. 10. |
|---|---|
| Siver Ready | 25 13 0 |
| Higher | 0 1 0 |
| Silver Forward | 25 13 0 |
| Higher | 0 1 0 |

Tone of Market.—Steady.

## HYDERABAD SAGE DEAD.

### NIZAM ATTENDS FUNERAL

HYDERBAD, Oct. 10.

Syed Habib Alidross, the sage of Hyderabad, expired this morning at the age of 130.

By a special firman, today was observed as a general holiday and tens of thousands of his devotees, including the Nizam and Maharaja Sir Kishan Parsad participated in the funeral rites.—A. P.

Mr. Marr, has taken over charge of membership of the Executive Council in succession to Sir James Donar who proceeded on leave prior to retirement.—Free Press.

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**The Bombay Chronicle.**
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1927.


## KATHIAWAD'S PROTEST.

The long-delayed Special Session of the Kathiawad Political Conference has at last met at Rajkot and will doubtless proceed with its work in the thorough-going businesslike manner of the people of Kathiawad. The choice of the President of the Conference, Mr. D. B. Shukla, is most happy. Mr. Shukla, the founder of the Kathiawad Hitawardhaka Sabha, is a seasoned politician, a ceaseless worker in every constructive programme and one of the best loved men in all Kathiawad. His presidential address is a masterly survey of the circumstances that led up to the Government of India's wanton policy towards the Maritime States of Kathiawad and of the grave political and economic issues involved in the reimposition of the Viramgam Cordon. He gives a full history of the policy of British Government towards Kathiawad ports, how for years Government jealously prevented their growth, how they relented in 1917 and entered into a Treaty with the Princes and how, when the ports had just begun to look up a little, they have again pounced upon them, scrapped the Treaty and are now seeking to coerce the States into submission.

It is necessary for the reader to know something of that history to be able to see the present position in its full perspective. For centuries before the British came to India the Kathiawad ports had carried on a flourishing trade with far-off countries like Persia, Arabia, Africa and the Eastern Archipelago. Despite many restraints put upon them by the East India Company they maintained their position. With the development of the ports of Bombay and Karachi, however, their trade began to languish. The Government of Bombay sought to give the finishing stroke in 1904 by imposing the notorious old Viramgam Cordon, but offered to remove it if a number of conditions dictated by them were accepted by the Kathiawad States. All conditions were accepted but one, which was an impossible condition as it demanded that the Princes should agree to the periodical inspection by a customs officer in the service of the British Government of the accounts and arrangements at their customs houses. This provoking condition, born of unworthy distrust, was only calculated to humiliate the Princes and they naturally rejected it. The Cordon lasted till 1917, when Government, who needed the services and goodwill of the Princes during the War, made a solemn Treaty with them, removed the Cordon and allowed them to develop their ports to their natural capacity. The maritime ports of Kathiawad, as anxious to exist and prosper as Bombay and Karachi, made good use of their opportunities. Some of the Princes invested a good deal of capital in developing their ports. "His Highness Maharajah Jam Saheb, with his usual energy", Mr. Shukla said, "took that port (Bedi Bunder) in hand and increased its facilities by sinking large capital thereon and engaging a very competent staff to administer it", with the result that "a large volume of trade took advantage of it." This has little affected British Indian Customs Revenue, which, Mr. Shukla pointed out, rose from 4,128 lakhs in 1925-26 to 4,186 lakhs in 1926-27. But some interested parties raised a canard that a few Kathiawad States had broken the Treaty by granting rebates on customs duty. Some others complained to Government that the trade of the British ports (formerly diverted from the Kathiawad ports) was unduly diverted to the new Kathiawad ports. Government got what they wanted. The War was over and, as Lord Birkenhead recently observed, one is apt to forget. It paid now to forget. With a coolness and premeditation which is all their own and which Mr. Shukla summed as savouring of jackboot methods, the Government scrapped the Treaty of 1917, met the representatives of the Kathiawad Princes in a secret Conference at Abu, refused to make a full enquiry, and sprung fresh and utterly impossible terms upon the States. For thirteen years, from 1904 to 1917, the Princes had preferred to suffer silently rather than submit to the inspection of their customs houses and their working by a British customs officer. Now the Government of India seriously proposed that the customs administration of the Kathiawad ports should be handed over to the British Government. No case for this drastic condition was made out, if ever it was attempted. The Jam Saheb of Navanagar is understood to have thrown out a challenge to anybody to prove that he had granted rebates. But none at the Conference took up the challenge. What were the arguments of the Government of India for their sudden change of front the world does not know. The proceedings of the Abu Conference have been kept secret, possibly they cannot bear the light of day. The result was a foregone conclusion. The Princes could not possibly have accepted Government's conditions and they spurned them. Government promptly replied with the Viramgam Cordon. Well may Mr. Shukla say: "The great and well-nigh indecent hurry with which the Viramgam Cordon was imposed, the break-down of the Conference and the fact that no attempt was made to explore ways which would be acceptable both to the Government of India and the States would tend to show that Government had no desire to deal fairly with the States, that the Conference was a mere make-believe and that the decision of the Government of India was made before the Conference assembled."

It is impossible to find any reasonableness in the attitude of the Government of India. The development of the Kathiawad ports could not be an offence even if the British revenue had suffered. As a matter of fact Mr. Shukla has shown that British Customs Revenue has not suffered. It is fairly plain that Government are out to coerce the States into handing over their customs administration to themselves. The political consequences of such a transference, if ever the States submit to it, it is impossible to imagine. On the other hand, the vexations of the Viramgam Cordon are unendurable. Its effects on the trade of Kathiawad are disastrous. Its ports, after all the capital and organisation spent upon them, are doomed to lapse back into their previous moribund condition and the Kathiawad merchants are practically ordered off against any direct trade with foreign countries. This is an intolerable situation and we cordially endorse Mr. Shukla's appeal to the people of Kathiawad to agitate ceaselessly till the hateful Cordon is removed. We trust the Rajkot Conference will concert plans of effective agitation in which the people of India, who desire justice and fair-play for Kathiawad, will wholeheartedly participate.

## SQUEEZING THEM OUT.

According to a Madras message three hundred and forty repatriates from South Africa landed there on Saturday. It is good to learn that their leader paid a glowing tribute to the invaluable services of Mr. Sastri, but the point he made about the White settlers' contention that it is the Indians' low standard of living and their unwillingness to accept the Western one is worth careful study. Mr. Naidu pertinetly referred to the fact that an increase in the standard of living could not take place without a corresponding increase in the standard of emoluments vouchsafed to Indians in South Africa. It is carefully calculated hypocrisy on the part of the Anti-Indian element amongst the White settlers there to pretend that the Indians are not liked and that their existence in the country cannot be tolerated because they refuse to improve their standard of living. Those who can are only too willing to do so. In the Cape Province more than 70 per cent. know of no other standard than the Western standard. In Natal and other parts of the Union where the idea of the Anti-Asiatics is that the Indian must not aim higher than being the humble, low paid despised coolies more and more restrictions are quietly but persistenty being put by legislative and other forms of coercion to make it impossible for them to obtain higher wages. The "loaded dice" of an Educational Commission in Natal on which representation has been so far denied to Indians shows the anxiety of the Anti-Asiatics to make only a farce of the "Uplift" portion of the Agreement and strive might and main to squeeze the Indians out.

## HOW IT SPREADS

How the propaganda to poison the mind of the whole civilised world against India, inducing it to believe that her inhabitants are a sub-human species, is spreading actively with the help of Katherine Mayo's atrocious libel on India and her people is seen in the long review of "Madre India" in an important Fascist journal from the pen of its London correspondent. Signor Oresto Rizzini mentions the most disgusting portion of Miss Mayo's calumny and talks of "Brahmin erotism" and of very young virgins being forced into child-bearing. It is significant that he prefaces his remarks by saying how in London a "student" told him that "it was the best book that had been published about India" —"E il miglior libro che sia stato publicato sull' India." So the "best book" is having its purpose served as a convenient classic for Tory political ends. In the great campaign to vilify India a brave voice like that of Dr. Miss Margaret Balfour is, we fear, only a voice in the wilderness.

## BALKAN SQUABBLES.

Will an emergency meeting of the Council of the League of Nations really be able to stop the Balkan States from squabbling with each other? If the Big Powers which control the League are themselves serious about the job, in the long run they will no doubt be able to do so, restricting considerably the alarming possibilities of the mutually hostile Balkan people. But Sir Austen Chamberlain, the British representative of the "Anglo-French Institute", otherwise called the League of Nations, is reported to be averse to calling a meeting of its Council. If Serbia is so incensed at the murder of one of its Army officers by the notorious Comitadjis as to close the frontier, and Bulgaria points out that she cannot put down these Macedonian warriors very prone take the law into their own hands, because the Versailles Treaty has allowed her only a meagre army, then it is certainly a matter for Britain to look into. We are told the British Foreign Minister has it "already in hand". He said at Geneva recently that Britain could not be expected by the League to guarantee the peace of Europe. The League, according to a Tory journal, was in fact inviting Britain to be "not merely the policeman, but the Magistrate and the moneylender too." And here is Sir Austen Chamberlain anxious to secure peace in the Balkans off his own bat. The suggestion is odious, but is it the case that the money-lending interests of Britain in the Balkans are in danger?

# THE STOCKHOLDERS' SCHEME.

## BLACKETT'S STAGE-PLAY.

(BY ONE WHO KNOWS.)

II*

It has already been pointed out in the previous article that there had been a great deal of clever stage-play going on to manoeuvre the Assembly in a positin where the elected representatives of the people would almost go on their knees to the Financial Member and ask him to give India a Reserve Bank at all costs. I shall to-day examine the various steps in this clever stage-play more in detail. The original scheme as the readers of "The Chronicle" will remember was to create a body of shareholders who would be given the power to elect Directors. We know how the Finance Member temporarily gave himself away when the Joint Select Committee rejected the shareholders' scheme. He very promptly saw that he had made a slip, and then took up the position that he would accept a State Bank provided a satisfactory scheme for the election of Directors could be evolved. As we know, the Bill, as it left the Select Committee, provided for only 6 members out of 15 being elected by the Legislature, but Sir Basil Blackett would not agree to even this, as there was a chance of all the 6 being independent men whom the Managing Governor could not easily twist round his little finger. The threat that the Bill would have to be otherwise dropped was constantly repeated, and many lay members had been so impressed with the blessings that the Reserve Bank was to bring, that our leaders ultimately gave up the fight for election by the Legislature, and Mr. Srinivas Ayangar came forward with his scheme of an electorate of the Council-of-State kind. Sir Basil Blackett at once saw that this would get the question of election by the Assembly out of the way, and heartily welcomed it—provisionally of course—and, so to say, patted the Leader of the Swaraj Party on the back for his valuable co-operation, there came the fight on clause 7 when, as we know, Sir Basil Blackett did his utmost to prevent Legislators being eligible for the Directorate and failed. One has a shrewd suspicion that on the failure on this—to him—vital point there must have been very anxious consultations with the Secretary of State, and I shall not be surprised if it is found some day that it was this that was the real cause of the withdrawal of the Bill.

**A SOP TO THE LEGISLATURE.**

However our clever Finance Member was meanwhile evidently thinking hard for some method of side-tracking the scheme of Mr. Srinivas Ayengar and we find him come forward with his new famous stock-holders scheme. In this, a capital of Rs. 4 crores was to be issued and each of 10 provinces was to be allowed to subscribe 40 lacs. The holders of this stock were to form the electorate in each province and elect 60 Trustees. As a sop to the Legislature—and to induce the members of the Assembly to more easily give up the claim to election by the Assembly—it was provided that the 10 to 15 members of the Imperial Legislature in each Province should also form ex-officio Trustees. This seems to have been hailed as a great concession, because our Legislators fondly hoped then to have a hand in the choice of the Directorate, but, if so, they have been counting without our very clever Finance Member. This part of the scheme was evidently never meant to be adhered to. As I shall show later, it was only put forward the more easily to wean the members away from the Srinivas Ayengar's scheme, and this object was fully attained, as a large number of elected members promptly dropped that scheme, and were quite ready to consider the stock-holders' scheme. How they could have been led away so easily, after they had condemned the shareholders' scheme in most emphatic terms, passes one's comprehension. The shareholders' scheme provided a body of investors in shares who would not very much bother who the Directors were so long as their capital and dividends were safe. The stockholders' scheme would similarly provide a body of investors that would care even less, as their capital and annual interest would be absolutely safe-guarded. There seem to be separate electorates provided in the latter scheme for each province but that could quite as easily be provided in the former by separate registers of shareholders for each province exactly as the Imperial Bank has to-day. The difference between the two schemes, as far as the election of the right kind of Directors goes, is, as the "Chronicle" pointed out the other day, one between Tweedledum and Tweedledee. One altogether fails to see how such a transparent piece of fooling passed muster with so many of our elected representa-

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*Previous article appeared on 10th inst.

# DR. HAROLD MANN.

## AN APPRECIATION.

(BY AN AGRICULTURIST)

Dr. Harold H. Mann, the present Director of Agriculture, is due to retire on the 16th instant. He came to this Presidency in the year 1907, where he served as Principal of the Poona Agricultural College for eleven years and as Director of Agriculture for nine years.

Dr. Mann, who was born in 1872 in York, England, had a very brilliant career as a school and College student. He graduated in 1892 with first-class honours and a University medal in Chemistry. He was then sent out with a scholarship to Paris to work in Bacteriology under Pasteur. On his return to England Dr. Mann worked in the Chemical Laboratory of the Royal Institute of Agriculture with Dr. Voelcker. From there he went to Woburn in charge of the experimental work—especially the pot experiments.

**WORK IN ASSAM.**

In the year 1900 Dr. Mann came to India as a Scientific Officer to the Tea Association in Assam. In this capacity he had to work and give advice on almost every subject connected with Agriculture. During the seven years he was there, he published several of his original works and was elected a member of or a fellow of most of the scientific institutions in England. By 1907, he had established his reputation as a great scientist, as a man of high research aptitude, a man of long experience and a man of intimate knowledge of all the subjects connected with Agriculture. It was hence that the Bombay Government requested him to come to this Presidency to take charge of the Poona Agricultural College, which the Government had decided to start.

**MAKER OF AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.**

Dr. Mann had an uphill task before him. He had to establish the College on a sound and firm basis and to create a liking for the study of scientific agriculture in the minds of the educated Indians. Dr. Mann with his great enthusiasm and hard work was able to achieve both of these objects. He created a position for agriculture in the Bombay University. The reputation of the Poona Agricultural College soon spread far and wide and attracted students not only from all parts of India but also from Ceylon, Burma and other distant places. No other college in India has been so successful. Pusa Institute with huge buildings and a large number of experts had to retire before the Poona Agricultural College where students are prepared not only for the graduate course but for the post-graduate course also. The Poona College has a very good library and well-equipped laboratories where the teachers spend all their spare time, including vacations, in carrying on research work. It stands unrivalled in India to-day and all this is due to Dr. Mann.

**AS DIRECTOR.**

When Dr. Mann became Director of Agriculture in 1918 there was a severe famine in this Presidency and he, therefore, directed all the efforts of the Department in producing more food and fodder. All the pumps and engines of the department were employed on drawing water to produce fodder. New pumps were bought. Boring machines were incessantly at work. Fodders which are ordinarily not cared for were brought into use and cattle camps were opened to save all possible animals. Large quantities of seed were kept in reserve for distribution at the commencement of the next year. Dr. Mann's activities in connection with the Famine work were appreciated both by the people and the Government. Even during the famine year, however, Dr. Mann did not allow the permanent work to slaken much. There were three chief objects aimed at by the Bombay Agricultural Department during Dr. Mann's regime. The first was to carry on as much research and investigation work as was possible under the present circumstances, the second object was to spread the knowledge of the results obtained amongst the cultivators by actual demonstration on their own lands and by similar methods which will be acceptable to the people and lastly to do all this with the greatest possible economy.

During the last nine years much work has been done on cotton. Special varieties have been bred to suit the different

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## Notes of the Day.

**Arabs and Treaty of Jeddah.**

The statement made by Ibn Saud to his high officials and other prominent personages in Mecca is rather intriguing. That he should have been driven to make it shows that the recent Treaty of Jeddah signed by him and Sir Gilbert Clayton is regarded with considerable misgivings by these Arabs who desire complete freedom from foreign control or influence. No foreign power, he says, would be able to interfere in the internal affairs of the Arabs such as tribal revolts and dissensions and foreign powers had no right to take sides in such quarrels. True, but it remains to be seen if Ibn Saud's confident anticipations come true.

**Baffled.**

Mr. Baldwin is baffled. He confesses it, living up to his reputation for straightforwardness and his habit of always sighing for peace abroad, and peace in particular with his own Die-Hards. He made a reference to the Geneva Naval Conference, that unlucky effort to secure reduction in naval armament, which British diplomacy successfully thwarted, in the speech he made presiding over the Government dinner to the American Legionaries visiting London. He elaborated on the theme of people who could not agree, agreeing to differ like friends and gentlemen. On the naval question he would like this to be the attitude between England and America. We both, he says, "have examined this question, and for the moment, it has baffled us." It is likely the question will continue to baffle long and so long as she goes on building a strong navy, assurring the world now and again that she has no intention of adding to it any more. Meanwhile she watches carefully what Japan does and how America regards the British building programme. So the old game of rivalry in armaments continues.

**Committees Galore.**

The Report of the Visvesvaraya Committee on technical education in Bombay must be slumbering somewhere on the ample shelves of Government. Its bed-fellow is possibly the Satle-Paranjpye Scheme of salaries for primary teachers. We now hear of two more educational committees appointed by Government. One is to examine the possibilities of better co-ordinating primary and secondary education and of introducing vocational instruction in each stage. The second Committee is to report on the question of giving physical training to pupils in primary and secondary schools, if possible as a compulsory measure. The personnel of either Committee is fairly satisfactory and we may expect in June next (that is, after the Budget session of the Council) two excellent reports demanding a number of things from Government. Then will come the rub. Government will, of course, be in full sympathy with the recommendations of the Committees, or rather with the principles underlying them. But that financial stringency will continue to be inexorable. Never-the-less we welcome the Committees. From them we shall know our wants better and even disappointments have their own use.

**A Modest Beginning.**

Aundh is not a prosperous State but its Chief is a physical culture enthusiast and has made it compulsory in all the high schools in his State during the last four years. He has made a simple suggestion, which coming from one who has had twenty years' personal experience of physical training, is entitled to be seriously considered. He says that what are popularly know as "namaskaras" are an excellent exercise for young and old, boys and girls. And the exercise does not cost a pie. If only for this reason, our Education Minister should specially value it. The Chief of Aundh does not exaggerate the value of the exercise. It is most popular throughout India, is included in almost all Western systems like those of Sandow or Maefadden, and exercises all muscles without straining them. We do not see any reason why this excellent but inexpensive exercise should not be made compulsory in every school. To this may be added the two or three stretching exercises of Prof. Muller, which brace up and straighten the back-bone. Recent physiological research has proved these exercises to be of great value.

**That Impossible Ratio.**

In a communication to us enclosing correspondence he has had with the Postal authorities, Mr. B. H. Kantawala of the Maharaja Mills, Baroda, very justifiably complains of an experience he had of Government profiteering. His experience serves also as proof, if any proof were now needed, of the lamentable fiasco of Government's ability to bring into actual operation the 1/6 ratio they have fixed. Mr. Kantawala had occasion on June 23 last to send to Manchester a money order of the value of £1 4sh. For this the Post Office in Baroda charged him Rs. 16 7 ans., plus five annas as commission. The rate of exchange on the day the Post Office took the Money Order was 1s. 5 7/8d. But the Post Office chose to charge him at the rate of 1s. 5 1/2d. Mr. Kantawala naturally asked the reason why. After three months the Assistant Director General of Posts and Telegraphs tells him "that the question whether the fixed rate of exchange, viz. 1s. 6d., should be made applicable to postal transactions like the one referred to in your letter is still under the consideration of Government." Meanwhile the Government can go on profiteering. It is a profitable way of meanwhiling for the Government.

# FEARS OF ABSENTEE LAND-LORDISM.

## CRITICISM OF SMALL HOLDINGS BILL.

## SIR CHUNILAL KEEPS AN OPEN MIND.

### MR. PATEL IN BOMBAY COUNCIL

(From Our Special Representative.)

POONA, Oct. 10.

The presence of the Hon. Mr. V. J Patel had caused considerable interest in the Council to-day. The distinguished guest was watching the proceedings throughout the dull day and seemed to take interest in them. It was a day of very lengthy and boring, but at the same time very important, speeches. There was such a scramble for making speeches, that every now and then the President had to appeal to the good sense of the members to be brief and concise in their speeches. The moment a speaker had resumed his seat twenty members used to stand on their legs and claim a hearing. Towards the close of the day the President, evidently with great reluctance, had to dissatisfy at least a score of speakers in accepting a closure of the debate. Many of the speeche were quite matter of fact and what was most annoying was that there was lot of "chewing the cud". The debate as a whole was kept at a considerably high level.

The Small Holdings Bill came in for a searching and constructive criticism at the hands of the members on both sides of the House. During the full four hours the first reading of the Bill was on, only eight speeches were made, and three of them took almost as many hours. Rao Bahadur Kale in a nice informative speech gave his opinion that the Bill was going to create a landmark in the progress of Indian agriculture. He was however for safety first. It would have been better, he remarked, had a drastic legislation of that kind been introduced in a single well chosen district for the sake of experimentation. Mr. B. V. Jadhav in a lengthy manuscript speech pointed out only the glaring defect of the Bill. Mr. Swaminarayan spoke almost for an hour and exposed threadbare some of the defects of the Bill. In his opinion the measure sought to enrich the rich and impoverish th epor. He had a shrewd suspicion that the Bill would give free play to absentee landlordism.

On the Government side Mr. Anderson made an effective speech commending the bill to the acceptance of the House. With the help of a number of charts and maps he brought it home to the members what an evil fragmentation of holdings was to the entire rural population of the presidency. The terrible jealousy among the brothers of the same family, a mania for expensive litigtion and the rest of it were, in Mr. Anderson's opinion a direct outcome of the evil of fragmentation. The speaker then reminded the House of an anecdote in which a child was claimed by two mothers. The dispute went to the Judge who devised an apt plan to find out the real mother. He suggested that the child should be cut into two parts and each contesting woman should have a part. The real mother would not have her child murdered. She was prepared even to forfeit her claim so that the child might live. No wonder she got her child back! Pointing to this anecdote Mr. Anderson remarked that the Indian agriculturists were like the sham mother who would chop off their land into any number of small pieces for the mere pleasure to it. His another point was that fragmentation was day after day taking away the fertility of the soil. Mr. Anderson's speech was greatly appreciated by both sides of the House.

Dr. Ambedkar pointed out that profitable cultivation could be made a practical proposition without interfering with private ownership.

The Finance Member made another bright speech in reply to the debate. He assured the House that there was not the slightest intention on the part of the promoters of the Bill to interfere with private ownership. He would keep an open mind on the question and allow any amendment to the Bill both in the Select Committee and the second reading.

The first reading of the Bill was then carried by a large majority. On the motion of the Finance Member the Bill was referred to a Select Committee.

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There was considerable commotion in the Bombay Legislative Council, when it met this afternoon as The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel was going to be present in the House as a distinguished guest. Several members from Gujarat who had been all along absent were also present to-day for the first time during this session The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel arrived at the Council Hall, a few minutes before the proceedings started and was very cordially received by the Hon. Mr. Dehlavi, the President of the Council. On entering the meeting Hall, The Hon. Mr. Patel was given a rousing reception by the members standing on their legs to do him honour Mr. Patel was given a special seat on the right side of the President.

After interpellations were over, the Leader of the House made a statement regarding the business of the House. It appeared, he said, that the Government business would not be gone through during the time the Government had anticipated. It was, therefore, impossible to spare any time for private business out of the time allotted for Government business. The speaker expected that the debate on the Small Holdings Bill would be concluded at the close of the day. After this Bill, the Government would take up the supplementary grants, which would require more than a day's time. There were several other Bills, which the Government wanted to be dealt with during the session. The Leader of the House hoped that it would suit the convenience of the House to meet half an hour earlier every day for the rest of the days in order to allow some more time for Government business.

Discussion was then resumed on the first reading of the Small Holdings Bill. Rao Bahadur B. R. Naik pointed out that no analogy could be drawn between the agricultural conditions in India and the conditions in foreign countries, as no other country in the world had as great a percentage of agricultural population as India had.

CO[illegible]TION PART DEFECTIVE.

[illegible] characterised the bill as a landmark in the pr[illegible] agriculture. The spe[illegible]uggestions as regards th[illegible] of the Bill. That p[illegible]o him very defec. ti[illegible] proceeding with the co[illegible]oldings straightaway it would [illegible]f consolidation of cultivation [illegible]idation of fragments were t[illegible]mpted first. There was again [illegible]on of unemployment whi[illegible] satisfactorily met.

OPPOSES FIRST [illegible]ADING.

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## NO ARREST OF PATUA-KHALI SATYAGRAHIS.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 10.

A Patuakhali message says:—Since the arrival of the Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police here on October 7, Satyagrahis proceeding with music within prohibited area are not arrested. Moslems tried to oppose Satyagrahis on the 8th, but the timely action of the police and volunteers averted developments. Three batches of Satyagrahis played music in prohibited area yesterday without being arrested.—Free Press.

## OBSTACLE TO PROGRESS

### COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION

### CENTRAL SIKH LEAGUE'S APPEAL.

HOSHIARPUR, Oct. 9.

The Central Sikh League under the presidency of Sardar Kharak Singh has passed a resolution holding that communal representation is a great obstacle to the progress of the country and the achievement of Swaraj and has appealed to the Government, Congress and other organisations to end this principle. If, however, communal representation is to remain in force the League think it necessary for the protection of the rights of the Sikhs that they must be allowed a one-third share.—A. P.

## LOCK-OUT STILL CONTINUES

### KHARAGPUR WORKERS' FIRM RESOLVE

### PROTEST AGAINST GOVT.'S ATTITUDE.

KHARAGPUR, Oct. 10.

The lock-out of the Workshops of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway still continues and surprise is felt at the non-issue of any further notification

The workers have been holding a series of meetings to express their dissatisfaction at the attitude of the Railway authorities and of the Government of India. Protest was recorded against the statement issued by the Government of India. They also resolved to carry on the fight till they secured justice.

Information has been received from Madras that the labour leaders of Madras have viewed the Kharagpur situation in its proper perspective and that the informal conferences which Mr. Mukundlall Sircar had with the Madras labour leaders have been successful.

Mr. Mukundlall Sircar is arriving at Kharagpur to-morrow, accompanied, among others, by Mr. M. Singaravelu Chetti, labour leader of Madras.—Free Press.

### GOVT. COMMUNIQUE CRITICISED.

### PROTEST AGAINST RETRENCHMENT POLICY.

GONDIA, Oct. 10

At an extraordinary general meeting of the local branch of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Indian Labour Union, Mr. V. V. Giri, President of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, criticised at length the communique issued by the Government of India and the Agent of the Railway.

A resolution was passed protesting against the policy of retrenchment and expressing firm determination to go on strike, if need be. The resolution also asked the authorities to withdraw the notices even now.—Free Press.

### A WELCOME MOVE.

### ENQUIRY IN RY. RETRENCHMENT

MADRAS, Oct. 10.

The decision of the Government of India to institute an enquiry into the whole question of railway retrenchment, says Mr. Ernest Kirk, President of the South Indian Labour Union, in a statement to the Free Press is a welcome if rather belated step in the right direction. But if the enquiry is to be effective and equitable both labour and the general public should be adequately represented on the Committee of Enquiry. As to who should represent labour, Government should consult the Executive of the All-India Trade Union Congress. That was the first thing, the labourers should insist upon. In the second place, continues Mr. Kirk, all proposed retrenchment on the B. N. Railway and S. I. Railway should be suspended until the findings of the Committee are announced.—Free Press.

### "TO MISLEAD THE PUBLIC."

### LABOURITES ON GOVT. COMMUNIUQE

MADRAS, Oct. 10.

At a Conference held under the chairmanship of Comrade Singaravelu to consider the attitude of railwaymen towards retrenchment schemes, it was stated that the Government communique announcing an enquiry was intended to mislead the public. It was also said that South Indian Railwaymen had decided to make common cause with Kharagpur men in face of common danger, Mr. Singaravelu and Mr. Sirkar are leaving for Kharagpur to-night.—Free Press.

## CHAMBERLAIN AND BRIAND

### IN CONFIDENT AGREEMENT

### ECDLINED PRESS INTERVIEW

LONDON, Oct. 10.

Sir Austen Chamberlain has arrived in London. He declined an interview.—Reuter.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Rugby.—Sir Austen Chamberlain left Paris for London this evening. Yesterday M. Briand gave a luncheon in his honour. Referring in a press interview to the previous evening's conversation with M. Briand, the British Foreign Secretary said: "As usual we found ourselves in confident agreement on all pending questions."—B. O. W.

### MARTIAL LAW TO BE DECLARED

### SUPPRESSION OF REVOLUTION

LONDON, Oct. 10.

Sofia.—The Serbian Minister Nechitch called on the Bulgarian Foreign Minister Buroff, who promised that martial law would be declared in the Districts of Petrich and Kustendil with the object of suppressing revolutionary activities.—Reuter.

### ALLEGED ASSASSINS OF KOVATCHEVITCH

LONDON, Oct. 10.

Belgrade.—The police discovered three men alleged to be Assassins of General Kovatcheitch in a cave by the roadside near the frontier. They called on them to surrender but the men refused. The police opened fire which the suspects returned. Fusillade was kept up throughout the night. In the morning police rushed to the cave and found two dead and arrested the third.—Reuter.

### AEROPLANE SERVICE IN INDIA

### PROPOSE DFLOATATION OF COMPANY

CALCUTTA, Oct. 10.

An experimental flight was made yesterday at Dum Dum with a locally made light aeroplane by a few enthusiasts. As a result of the success of the flight, it is possible that machines will be built locally with imported engines. A company is to be floated shortly which proposes to inaugurate passenger services in India, the chief routes being from Calcutta to Bombay, Calcutta to Karachi, and Calcutta to Rangoon. A number of large aeroplanes will be got out by the Company in this connection.—A. P.

### MUSIC BEFORE MOSQUES.

### REPRESENTATION TO BOMBAY GOVERNOR.

POONA, Oct. 10.

Some of the Hindu members of the Bombay Legislative Council have sent a representation to H. E. the Governor relating to the recent prohibitory orders issued by the District Magistrates of Surat and Poona in regard to the playing of music in front of mosques at Surat and Talegaon.—A. P.

## WAR CLOUDS IN BALKANS.

## REAL CAUSE OF MACEDONIAN TROUBLE

### "ITALY'S POLICY OF EXPANSION."

LONDON, Oct. 10.

Paris.—The difficulty of the Bulgarian Government's position as regards the Macedonian districts, is emphasised by "Le Matin" which points out the strength of the Macedonian Revolutionary Committee and its success hitherto in resisting the special measures to safeguard peace.

"Echo de Paris" and "Oeuvre" assert that the real cause of the trouble is Italy with her policy of expansion in Albania.—Reuter.

### WHO PROMISED DECLARATION OF MARTIAL LAW

LONDON, Oct. 10.

Sofia.—It was Bourroff and not Nechitch who promised the declaration of Martial Law in the Macedonian districts of Petritch and Kustendil.

This step will necessitate a special session of the Parliament.—Reuter.

### OUT TO BREAK NON-STOP RECORD.

### FRENCHMEN TO FLY TO INDIA

LONDON, Oct. 10.

Marseilles.—Two Frenchmen, Arrachot and Rignot are leaving to-morrow morning for India in an attempt to break the long distance non-stop flight record.—Reuter.

## "GROSSLY UNJUST AND HIGH-HANDED."

## REIMPOSITION OF VIRAMGAM CORDON.

## "FLAGRANT BREACH OF 1917 TREATY."

### KATHIAWAR POLITICAL CONFERENCE IN SESSION.

RAJKOT, Oct. 10.

Amidst thick clouds of wild rumours, the Special Sessions of the Kathiawad Political Conference was held here this afternoon in the Dhakia Boarding House to protest against the Viramgam Customs Cordon. The obstructionists tried their utmost till the last moment to hinder the Conference. Some of them went to the length of questioning the legality of holding the Special Sessions and electing Mr. D. B. Sdukia as the President. One of them, it is rumoured, threatened to move an amendment to the proposition for the election of the president. The leader of the obstructionists was anxious to move the Conference to pass a resolution asking the Government to appoint a Commission to enquire into the alleged violation of the treaty of 1917. Before the Conference actually met, the parties tried to arrive at a compromise.

Among those present to-day were Messrs. Manilal Kothari, Amratlal Sheth, Gordhandas Ladhabhai, President, 'Peoples' Assembly, Rajkot, Vallabhabhai, President, Bhavnagar Municipality, Dr. Pranjivan Mehta, Messrs. Dahyalal Makanji Jhaveri, Balvantrai Mehta, Dayashanker Bhagvanji of Jamnagar, A. P. Vajirani, and Chandgar, Sakalchand Sanghavi, Chandulal Patel from Gondal, and Mrs. Ranjit Pandit.

The proceedings of the Conference commenced with the recital of the National Anthem. Mr. Liladhar Amratlal Mehta, the Chairdan of the Redeptios Committee then read his address welcoming the delegates.

WELCOME ADDRESS.

Extending the most cordial welcome to the delegates to the Spelial Sessions of the Kathiawad Political Conference, on behalf of his Committee, Mr. Liladhar A Mehta, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, characterised the action of the Government of India in reimposing the Viramham Customs Cordon as grossly unjust and high-handed in as much as it directly and deliberately checked the development of the sea-borne trade of Kathiawad. The Cordon has come as a great blow to the province at a time when Kathiawad was trying to start its economic career and revive its historic sea-borne trade.

NO ECONOMIC PROGRESS.

Owing to the policy of indifference towards the economic development of Indian States adopted by the Government of India, Kathiawad, had, since the inauguration of British rule in India, suffered very much and had made no economic progress whatever. But the treaty of 1917 gave the Indian States some opportunity to make efforts at economic progress. That opportunity was seided by progressive rulers of Kathiawad States and they took steps develop their ports and the seaborne trade. Before those could be efficiently developed, the short sightedness of some of the merchants in the British territory whose trade was naturally affected by the development of Kathiawad ports created a hue and cry over the subject and the Government of India who were always on their alert, reimposed the Customs Cordon on the pretext of doing justic to British traders.

FLAGRANT BREACH OF TREATY.

Mr. Mehta was of the opinion that the action of the Government was tantamount to a flagrant breach of the solemn treaty or agreement—as the Central Government rhose to call it—and therefore the Customs Cordon at Viramgam was a perpetual insult to the people and Prindes of Kathiawad. If, said Mr. Mehta, there was a grain of self-respect remnant in the people and Princes of Kathiawad who he recalled were the descendants of a very glorious and valiant race, they could not ignoree the deliberate insult and injustice the Paramount Power of the country had perpetrated against. It was high time the people of Kathiawad gave up their docile attitude and stood as one man against the attacks from interested foreign quarters.

FORMALITY NOT OBSERVED.

One of the Secretaries then read the messages sympathising with the object of the Conference. Mr. Ranchhodlal Mehta, the Dewan of Wala in a letter said that Wala State and its subjects were against the Customs Cordon. Mr. Harilal P. Shar sent a long message from Bombay saying that it was surely the first and foremost function of the Parishad to protect the rights of Kathiawad people against the aggression of outsiders. He said that unless and until the people became vocal and made themselves heard they would not be able to achieve the desired object. After the usual formality of moving and passing a resolution for the election of the President was dispensed with and the President, Mr. D. B. Shukla began reading his presidential address without formally being elected president, some unnecessary remarks were made and questions were asked when Mr. Shukla was reading his speech. After the presidential address was read, a Subjects Committee was elected and the Conference adjourned till Tuesday.

DRAFT RESOLUTION.

One of the draft resolutions before the Subjects Committee is as follows:

No State should be deprived of its rights under the Treaty of 1917 unless and until that State is proved guilty of the breach of the said Treaty, and in the absence of such violation, this Conference condemns and disapproves of the action of the Government in reimposing the Customs Cordon.

### SEA-FARING CAREER.

### QUALIFYING EXAMINATION FOR FIRST BATCH.

BOMBAY, Oct. 10.

The first batch of cadets to the Indian Government trainingship H. M. S. Dufferine for a three-year course of training for a career in the mercantile marine will be admitted after a qualifying examination to be held in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Rangoon, this year on the 31st October and 1st November. Those who pass this test will be interviewed by a Selection Board before they are admitted as cadets and will be required to pass a medical test of fitness, particular attention being paid to eyesight. All the cadets on board the ship will be required to be members of a joint mess similar to those on mercantile marine ships and will be required to live on board the training ship which will be moored in Bombay harbour between Mazagaon and Butcher Island. Suitable arrangements have been made for providing playing fields and a gymnasium will be provided on board the training ship. The first terms will commence on 1st December, 1927.—A. P.

### LANG GOVERNMENT DEFEATED

LONDON, Oct. 10.

Sydney.—Polling results clearly indicate the defeat of the Lang Government. It is now expected that Bavin, Leader of the Opposition will form administration with the assistance of the Country Party. Over 76 per cent of the registered voters polled. Reuter.

### UNJUST DISMISSAL OF B. N. R WORKERS.

### MADRAS LABOURERS' SYMPATHY

MADRAS, Oct. 10.

At a meeting of Electric Employees' Union a resolution protesting against the unjust dismissal of the B. N. R. workmen and sympathising with them in their distress and urging Government to settle the dispute by an impartial inquiry immediately was passed.

The Madras Tramwaymen Union have adopted similar resolutions at their meeting.—A. P.

## FOR PROTECTION OF WHITES.

### CRUISER ORDERED TO SOLOMON ISLANDS

### SEQUEL TO "NATIVE OUTBREAK."

LONDON, Oct. 10.

Melbourne.—Cruiser "Adelaide" is going to the Malaita Island and Solomon Islands in response to the British Government's request for the protection of the white residents in view of the native outbreak.—Reuter.

## EVIL OF SMALL HOLDINGS

### HOW OTHER COUNTRIES HAVE DEALT WITH IT.

### SIR CHUNILAL'S SPEECH.

The following is the continuation of the speech delivered by Sir Chunilal Mehta while introducing the Small Holdings Bill, in the Bombay Legislative Council:—

The following illustrations show the extent to which sub-division of holdings has taken place.

Dr. Mann in his study of Jategaon Budruk finds that on an average there are four plots to a holding; and in the study of Pimple Soudagar he worked out that there were 718 separate plots divided between 156 holders.

Specific instance are innumerable, but perhaps a few illustrative ones will suffice.

Survey No. 67 of the village of Saloi in the Madwan taluka measures 3 acres and 35 1/2 gunthas and is divided into 49 hissas. Hissa No. 28 measures 1/2 guntha and No. 27 one-fourth guntha.

The following example from the same taluka illustrates the absurd extent of fragmentation and sub-division—survey No. 29 of Tondvali has an area of 9 acres and 14 gunthas and is divided into 75 hissas among 18 holders. Sometimes the size dwindles to that of this table.

An Enquiry Committee appointed by the Gujarat Branch of the Bombay Co-operative Institute found the following conditions in the Pardi Taluka.

Village Sonwada. 11 plots ranging from 1 guntha making up 2 acres and 20 gunthas.

Village Umarsadi. 12 plots ranging from 3 gunthas making up 2 acres and 30 gunthas.

Village Vatar. 27 plots ranging from 1 guntha comprising 3 acres and 31 gunthas.

The Committee state that they took special care to look into the records of every village they visited. The state of affairs illustrated by the examples given above was noted in all the villages without exception. They found that the people are conscious of this very serious evil, but are at a loss to find a way out of it. They further state that in most cases they found that the smaller plots are allowed to lie fallow for years together.

The latest figures received from Satara show that in seven villages there are 4483 survey numbers and that out of these only 4482 numbers and that out of these only 1342 are fentire survey numbers. The number of survey numbers consisting of plot-hissas is 3140. This number is divided into as many as 24,128 pot-hissas and of these over 17,000 are below one acre.

#### THE REAL NEED.

It is unnecessary to multiply examples or to labour the point of the existence of the evil, which has long been admitted. The real need is the discovery of a solution which will not be barred by the customs of inheritance.

I will now briefly refer to the disadvantages of allowing the present practice to continue and show how it militates against profitable cultivation, leaving aside the question of the maintenance of a family or of economic holdings impoverishing both the land and its owner. Most of them have been summed up in the statement of Objects and Reasons. In the main it may be stated that the greatest industry in the country is groaning under the incubus of excessive division and fractionalisation in spite of the efforts of the agricultural department and all the hereditary skill of the ryot which, as Dr. Veelekar has said, is scarcely surpassed in other parts of the world. The economic yearly loss to the country on account of the diminution of production due to this single cause must be very large indeed, must lead to the lowering of the standard of living (as pointed out by Prof. Stanley Jevonal in his study of the question in the United Provinces) and to an increase in underemployment and unemployment in the villages. In every industry the instrument of production must be constantly improved and kept up-to-date. Efficiency of management is ensured by the ruthless economic law which weeds out all failures. It is the other way about in our present day agriculture. The farm which should be a growing unit constantly and permanently developed by the labour of the cultivator is unfortunately torn up at every generation into tiny bits and the farmer who should be mobile and who should move to other occupations if farming does not suit him, or he is found incompetent for it, is on the contrary rooted to the soil, plying his economic trade to eke out a miserable existence. The double handicap is too much for any industry to bear.

#### NOT PECULIAR TO INDIA.

The evil is not peculiar to this country alone. In all countries, both in the East and the West, where the laws of Succession entitle the heirs to divide property equally, similar disabilities have been felt; and in many countries steps have been taken to counteract them by legislation.

A detailed account will be found in Appendix II to Mr. Keating's book "Agricultural Progress in Western India". From the figures given in that Appendix it will be seen that the evil has not perhaps reached the same extent elsewhere as is to be found here. That is, of course, natural in an old country and one whose population is constantly increasing at a rapid rate. Great stress has been laid in the statutes of those countries on restripment and consolidation; but in several a limit of a minimum holding has been fixed or the estates declared impartitionable. The work on this problem in Western countries was started many decades ago and is still going on which show that we are not a day too soon in attempting to tackle the problem here now. The figures quoted in Mr. Keating's book relate up to the year 1914 only. It would perhaps be interesting to quote a few examples to show that the process of improvement in the direction in which we are aiming is still on the upward move in Western countries since 1914.

In Germany, the law encourages the practice among peasants of succession to undivided properties by the creation of a preferred heir and provides for the compensation of other members of the joint family according to the margin of agricultural profits, be it noted, and not according to the price at which the land can be sold.

In most parts of Austria, it is usual for the farm to pass to a single heir without any division of property and for a settlement to be made with the co-heirs by an indemnity in the form of a sum of money or mortgage.

In Denmark the reconstituted State small holdings can be sold but they cannot be sub-divided; but legally the owner can determine by his will which child shall succeed the value at which the farm is to be taken over and the other children compensated. To prevent overburdening of the new farmer, the valuation may be below the price at which the farm could be sold. If the parent dies without disposing of the succession either by will or otherwise, the State carries through a transference on the same principles. The law forbids the reduction of the area of a peasant farm below a certain taxable value. No land may be less than 2 1/2 acres and a fine up to 2,000 kroner may be imposed for its breach.

According to the Russian Agrarian Code of 1922, there is power to issue compulsory order for limiting the excessive sub-division of farms.

In Norway the principle of undivided transfer is recognised and the co-heirs are excluded from a share of the land.

The common law of Bavaria prescribes that the proprietor is bound to bequeath a certain proportion of his property to be divided in equal shares amongst all his children. If the property required by Law consists of a house or land, the eldest son my retain the whole portion himself on indemnifying the other heirs for their shares in it by amicable agreement. If no arrangement can be arrived at, the portion of the property must be sold, and the proceeds divided equally.

The very great importance which is attached to this question in Japan can be seen from the fact that the State itself contributes largely to the expenses of bringing about consolidation and in 1909 the sum spent by the State under this head was reported to have exceeded £25,000/- a sum which is said to have constituted one-fourth of the total expenses connected with agricultural administration for the year in that country. We are also told that the reduction in the cost of labour caused by consolidation may be put at 20 per cent and the increase in the output of crops at 20 per cent.

With reference to France Mr. Darling says that the 87 monographs of the French enquiry suggest that the French peasant is not prepared to accept the low standard of living and of running into debt. He either limits his family or buys more land, or if he cannot buy he goes out as a labourer and emigrates. That is why in France such holdings have increased in area rather than in number.

(To be continued.)

## LATEST NEWS

SIMLA, Oct. 10.

The Associated Press understands that there is no likelihood of a session of the central legislature in November. The question of establishment of a Reserve Bank is still the subject of correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Government of India. It is generally believed that definite advance has not been marked regarding the final form which the Bank will take.—A. P.

NAGPUR, Oct. 10.

A report has been received that a British soldier while shooting yesterday near Rhat railway station on the B. N. Railway, accidentally, wounded two villagers working in fields. One of them succumbed to the injuries and the other was seriously injured.—A. P.

CAWNPORE, Oct. 10.

Maulana Hasrat Mohani's application for passport to Moscow has been forwarded by the District Magistrate to the Local Government.—A. P.

LAHORE, Oct. 10.

"It is ridiculous to talk of unity in the atmosphere. Most of the Muslim leaders and the Muslim community do not want unity. If there was any doubt in the matter it has been removed by the address of the President of the Muslim League at the session recently held at Meerut. The whole speech is one continuous hymn of hate against the Hindus. Under the circumstances the only thing for Hindus to do is to organies for defence keeping themselves strictly within the law", declares Lala Lajpatrai in the course of a Press interview.

"Hindus and Sikhs in the Punjab", he adds, "should sink their differences, postpone all other work and concentrate on the measures of defence. There can be no unity and peace if one section continues breaking law and is determined to take law in its own hands on the authority of Islamic rules of life for the redress of real or imaginary wrongs."—A. P.

## "WE ACTED FOR THE GREATER GOOD."

### WHY THEY VOTED FOR NOMINATED VICE-CHANCELLOR

### NATIONALIST M. L. C.S JOINT STATEMENT.

POONA, Oct. 9.

In a joint statement to the Associated Press, the parties which supported the Government in the passage of the University Bill state:

"The University Bill, at the first reading, contained several drawbacks, amongst others, (A) provision for about 30 Principals in the Senate, ex-officio, and the election of five professors only of about 406; (B) for the appointment of a highly paid official Rector; (C) for the election of a syndicate; (D) for introducing representatives on the academic council of Principals and Professors without a fixed limit.

It contained no provision for the Vice-Chancellor to preside even at the syndicate and none for a statutory grant. It provided for a nominated Vice-Chancellor and for the power of affiliation and disaffiliation of Colleges to be vested in the Government. Above all it provided for forty nominations by the Chancellor instead of thirty-five as recommended by the Senate to represent all interests.

At the first reading an unsuccessful attempt was made by the two communal parties, the Mahomedans and the non-Brahmins, proposing amendments to introduce a provision for separate communal representation, which however were withdrawn.

#### BILL AS AMENDED.

The Bill emerged from the Select Committee with considerable improvements such as the reduction of the number of principals from 30 to 13, the increase of seats for Professors from five to ten and of the representatives of municipalities and District Local Boards from eight to ten, etc. When the Bill came up for the second reading there were on the agenda amendments from the popular parties to make the Vice-Chancellor elected, to entrust the power of disaffiliation to the Senate and to make provision for a statutory grant. There were tabled, on the other side, a number of official amendments proposing cancellation of a major portion of the improvements ccected in the Select Committee.

#### A SERIOUS SITUATION.

"The popular parties were faced with a serious situation, i.e. not only the sure retention of the nomination of the Vice-Chancellor and the visitorial powers by the vote of the two combined communal parties, but also the nullification of all the improvements effected by the Select Committee. They had to choose between the only two courses open to them: either to sacrifice all the improvements obtained, which were sought to be cancelled by the official amendments and to submit to the visitorial powers, or to secure the retention of the improvements, the introduction of a statutory grant and to make their protest against visitorial power effective.

The popular parties declined to help the Minister to carry the Bill through unless most of the improvements made by the Select Committee were retained by the withdrawal of the official amendments and the other popular demands e.g. the removal of the visitorial power and the inclusion of a statutory grant were satisfied. The number of Professor representatives was raised from ten to twenty. In return the popular parties waived the objection to the continuance of a nominated Vice-Chancellor and the restoration of affiliation to Government. It was clear that whatever course they adopted, the nomination of the Vice-Chancellor was inevitable.

Under the circumstances, they had to act so as to prevent the Bill being an utterly retrograde measure by the carrying through of the official amendments with the aid of the communal parties. They acted for the greater good by accepting the nomination of the Vice-Chancellor, but secured other advantages which would have been sacrificed by the combination of the communal parties if they had not acted as they did.—A. P.

## THE NEW TURKEY.

### WHAT KEMALISM HAS ACHIEVED.

### A LESSON FOR INDIA.

(By B. Ssidki Is'hak-Ogli: Siwas, Asia-Minor).

Writing in V-VI for 1926-27 of the German periodical "Der Neue Orient" this Turkish publicist remarks that in the course of centuries people of Turkish race have always striven sometime or other somehow or other to carry the torch of freedom, of the unity of all people of Turkish race. This race has given leaders for the fight for independence wherever the battle was being fought, in China, India, North and Central Asia, East and South-East Europe, and finally in the whole of the Near East and on the lands washed by th waves of the Mediterranean. The Anatolian Turks who have for the last 700 years striven for this idea of libezly belong to the race.

#### THE HEROIC TURK.

The struggle of the Turkish heroes practically against the whole world can be looked at from two points of view (1) national, (2) religious. When the national was being neglected, the religions obtained preponderance, but right through the centuries the struggle continued. We Turks accepted the faith from Arabia. On the one hand it brought upon as the hatred of the Christian world, dominant still; on the other hand the Islamic world looked upon us with mistrust and suspicion. The so-called Mahomedans were our friends, so long as we were victorious, but as we have recently seen in the hour of our tragedy they betrayed us. We Turks developed during the last century the art of war and the genius for conquest. The Turkish flag spread far and wide, over territories inhabited by Orientals with decrepit morality. For a time our own culture was personal with the infection of fanaticism preached as the doctrine of Mahomet, by Persian mysticism, by rotten old customs and rituals. Fortunately this denationalising process came to a halt. It was the awakening of the country by the Young Turks that stopped it.

#### THE WORLD WAR.

The Turks have reason to be thankful that the world war in spite of its fearful sapping of their men power and its economic waste proved a source of real benefit to them. The whole nation was awake, thanks to Mustapha Kemal and his friends. Mustapha Kemal is not only the national hero of the Anatolian Turks who number only 10 million. He is the hero of the whole Turkish nation numbering 40 millions. And what was his achievement, his unique achievement? The democratising of the whole State, of the whole of our conception with that glorious achievement. It signified, this first step of the Angora Republic on the road to reform, that we Turks demolished the "Theocratic-Monarchical" system and raised on its ruins a democratic worldly one based upon truly national foundations.

#### THE NATION'S OBJECTIVE.

A truly democratic State as ours now is has for its objective one and one thing alone—the welfare of the people. Today that welfare is bound up with the population question. We must grow. Turkey must increase in man power. We must regain our old territory with its minority population of South Russia and Crimea, Rumania, Jugo-Slavia and Greece. This means an increase of three millions to our population. Then we must so arrange our hygienic and saintary progress that there is no diminution in our population through the ravages of disease. And the third point is the rapid economic development of the country, so as to provide work for the people. Capital must be attracted. It is good that we have embarked upon an extensive programme of railway development.

#### OUR OUTLOOK.

Just one point more: we are absorbing rapidly European ideas. We must do so and march ahead like any other European Power. It is no good being told of the dangers of a "systematic Europeanisation" of our Turkey. There is no such thing we do not merely imitate. We assimulate knowingly and willingly what is good for us. The acceptance by us of European dress means that in externals we are keeping pace with the internal revolution, the revolution in our menotality. Our great object now is the proper education of our youth. The Turkish youth of To-morrow—it is to those young men and women that the future belongs. We must make them ready to accept their responsibilities, fit them to enjoy their new future.

## FEARS OF ABSENTEE LANDLORDISM.

(Continued from previous page.)

other countries might not be found efficacious in India. There was again an amount of organised opposition to the Bill which had to be taken into consideration. Referring to the standard unit Mr. Jadhav observed that the agricultural conditions varied radically in different districts and even in different talukas and, therefore, great care had to be taken in fixing the standard unit in such a way as to suit the conditions of the soil. He opposed the first reading of the Bill.

#### BILL GROSSLY CONFISCATORY.

Mr. Swaminarayan, opposing the Bill, trenchantly criticised the attitude of the Finance Member in placing before the House a measure of that kind. In his opinion, the Bill was intended to give more to him who had already got plenty and to role him who had got very little. The operation of the Bill was bound to result in changing the Rayatwari lands of the Presidency into Zemindari lands. That was the long and short of the whole project. The measure was grossly confiscatory in its nature.

#### FOR THE GOOD OF THE MAJORITY.

Mr. Anderson, the Settlements Commissioner, made an effective speech in support of the Bill. The economic disabilities under which the peasantry was labouring, he said, were a direct result of excessive sub-division of land. The fragmentation was moreover responsible for the terrible jealousy among the brothers of the same family. The speaker exhibited several maps to the House to illustrate what havoc the fragmentation had wrought among poor peasants. It was impossible, he said, to effect any improvement in minutely fragmented pieces of land. Proceeding, Mr. Anderson reiterated his conviction that the Bill sought to help the people in the direction they wanted to go. It aimed at the good of the majority. He knew that the Bill did not go long enough, but it was only a step in the right direction. The speaker then quoted Prof. K. T. Shah to support his point that legislation was necessary to stop the excessive sub-division of land. Mr. Anderson was loudly cheered at the conclusion of his illuminating speech.

Mr. L. M. Deshpande of Satara was of opinion that before they proceeded with a measure of that kind it was necessary to ascertain what exactly was meant by a small holding. It was the duty of the Government to take the public into their confidence before a drastic legislation of that kind was put on the Statute Book. In case the first reading of the Bill were carried the speaker would request the Finance Member to postpone the deliberations of the Select Committee for two months after the close of the Session.

Dr. Ambedker agreed with the Settlements Commissioner that scattered farms were an evil which had to be remedied, but he could not agree with him in the belief that a smaller farm was necessarily unprofitable. The speaker observed that consolidated cultivation of land could be achieved even without doing away with private ownership. It was not merely a fancy, but it was a system working splendidly in Italy and France.

At this stage the debate closure was moved and accepted.

#### FINANCE MEMBER'S REPLY.

The Finance Member in his reply stated that he would allow any kind of amendment in the Select Committee and in the second reading. He averred that there was not the slightest intention on the part of the Government to interfere with private ownership of land. The speaker claimed that if they allowed the present condition of land to go on for any longer time there would be no end to the miseries of the poor agriculturists. The spirit of individualism had come to stay and provision had to be made to direct it in a proper channel. The operation of the Bill was going to saddle the Revenue Department with great amount of additional work. Had the Government undertaken such a big responsibility merely for the fun of it? The Finance Member was prepared to take the advice of all who would give it.

#### FIRST READING PASSED.

The first reading of the Bill was then put to vote and carried by a very large majority. It was then referred to the Select Committee consisting of the following members:—

Rao Bahadurs Kale and Naik, Messrs. Mukadam, Anderson, L. M. Deshpande, Chikodi, Jog, Nanal, the Thakore of Kelwada, Messrs. Navale, Abdul Latif, Munshi and Dr. Ambedkar, Messrs. Khuhro, Pahalajani, Revenue Secretary, the Revenue Member, the Finance Member, Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai and Mr. Jadhav. Six members are to form the quorum and the report is to be submitted before the 30th of June. The House then rose for the day.

During the whole day the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel was watching the proceedings, evidently with considerable interest.

## SWAMI SATYANAND[illegible]T CA[illegible]

### ACCUSED'S STATE[illegible]

The case against Abdu[illegible]ed assailant of Swam[illegible] not sent up to court to[illegible] understood that investigation[illegible]ceeding. It appears that th[illegible]wound reached the proximity of [illegible] but the Swami to-day under[illegible]tion cheerfully.

The accused stated [illegible] he is a resident of Ghazni in Afghanistan whence he came to India five or six years ago. He stayed four years at Ajmer, one year at Ahmedabad and arrived at Lahore some weeks ago.—A. P.

## IMPOSITION OF YARN DUTY

### WILL JAPAN RETALIATE?

### POLICY OF DEVELOPING KOREA AND SOUTH AMERICA.

TOKYO, Sept. 7.
(By Mail.)

The decision of the Government of India to increase the duty on yarn imported into India to an uniform duty of 1 1/2 annas per lb. has not provoked any wide discussion here as may have been expected. The Japanese Cotton Spinners' Association have made threats of reprisals against India by boycotting Indian cotton and making Japan self sufficient in regard to her requirements of the raw material.

#### OSAKA ASAHI'S HESITATION.

While the Japanese Press as a whole have refrained from discussing the question of increased tariff, on the ground, that it is a purely Indian question, "Osaka Asahi", a leading Japanese daily, discusses the question of reprisals against India and advises the authors of the proposals that it is not a practical proposition and would only injure the Japanese textile trade. In its issue for September 4, "Osaka Asahi" wrote: "The increased customs duties upon cotton goods from Japan will in all likelihood be authorised by the Indian Legislature and take effect at a later date. The spinners of Japan are resolved upon retaliation and the establishment of cotton policy. They are contemplating the introduction of raw cotton from other countries and the organisation of cotton plantations in Koren, China, South America and the South Sea Islands."

"That Japanese cotton manufacturers call upon Indians for reconsideration and have planned self sufficient supply, is noteworthy. If the self-sufficient supply plans are practical, that is very good, but it should be known that here is a limit. If it seeks the exclusion of imports by means of high tariff walls, the profit will not pay for losses. The purpose of retaliation is to induce the Indian Government to desist from the proposed increase of customs duties and the policy of a self-sufficient supply is not well-advised. Should the subsidised supply of raw materials aid in the production of excellent commodities favourably accepted in the international market, the policy would be good, but otherwise it will prove suicidal to the nation's industrial life."

#### COTTON MAGNETS MUST KEEP THEIR HEAD.

"A reckless policy of subsidising supplies will result in the decline of ability for competition. Indian spinners can hold out even after the abolition of discriminatory customs duties unless Japanese manufacturers succeed in cotton growing in Korea, China, South America, the South Sea Islands and elsewhere. In such a case the international market for Japan's cotton goods will become extinct. Cotton manufacturers of Japan must keep their head and should be cautious about the policy of protection."

"Osaka Asahi", it is stated in well-known circles, reflects the opinion of leaders of the Japanese market who hold that threat of reprisals against Indian cotton without any prospect of finding an effective substitute source is a pure bluff which must be called off before it is taken seriously and prejudices Japan in Indian eyes more.

The Japanese, it is stated, have however exerted all their influence to prevent the further dumping of Chinese yarn on the Indian market at prices 25 per cent. lower than the Indian cost of production on the ground that it undermines Japanese prices. According to well-informed circles, Chinese dumping came to an end with the enactment of the tariff legislation increasing the duties on yarn imports into India, the Japanese arranging to divert the Chinese supply elsewhere so that there may be no brute war in the Indian market.—Free Press.

## SIR BASIL BLACKETT

### TO BE ENGLISH ADVISER TO FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD

LONDON, Oct. 10.

Following report, that Mr. Walter Stewart member of the New York firm of Case, Pomeroy and Co., will represent the American Federal Reserve Board as an adviser to the Bank of England in the capacity of Liaison Officer between the Board and the Bank, the "Financial Times" states that it is understood in well-informed circles that Sir Basil Blackett has been offered the post of English advised to Federal Reserve Board.—Reuter.

## "REPROACH TO CIVILISATION"

### REPORT ON OPIUM TRAFFIC

### ONLY THREE NATIONS RATIFY

LONDON, Oct. 10.

Geneva.—The report of the Advisory Committee of the League of Nations on Opium Traffic which has been adopted at the final meeting of the Committee will be submitted to the Council of the League. It emphasises the necessity for immediate ratification and rigid enforcement of the Convention of 1925 which it regards as the most valuable single step, which can at present be taken to combat illicit traffic.

It records much satisfaction at the considerable progress already made towards this eminently desirable end but adds that unfortunately only three nations represented on Council out of the necessary seven to secure enforcement of the Convention have hitherto ratified it. Hope is earnestly expressed that the gravity of the position would be realised and that States would take steps to enable the League to cope with the traffic, which the report considers "is admittedly a reproach to our civilisation."

It expresses disappointment at the steps proposed tobe taken by the Persian Government against illicit opium traffic. It states that kenerally this traffic is declining though it is still carried on, on an enormous scale. Co-operation between the Governments is unquestionably better than it was only a short time ago. Governments alone can stop the traffic.—Reuter.

## LIQUOR SHOP AT JUHU

### EXCISE COMMITTEE DEMANDS ABOLITION.

A meeting of the Juhu Excise Advisory Committee was held on Friday last at the bungalow of Mr. A. Barney, Santa Cruz, Mr. Gandhi, Deputy Collector, in the Development Department presiding. There were also present Dr. D. A. DeMonte, Mr. A. F. Barney, the Mamlatdar of the District, the Excise Inspector, Mr. A. Creado, and Mr. Vinayak. Among other things, the following proposition was discussed and passed:

That the foreign liquor shop at Juhu be abolished altogether as in the opinion of the Committee it regards the healthy development of Juhu and also because the residents and landowners of the place have strongly protested against it and have decided to send a deputation to the government to lodge its protest in this respect."

The resolution was proposed by Mr. Barney, seconded by Dr. D. A. DeMonte and supported by M. Creado and Mr. Vinayak. The two officials, the Chairman and the Mamlatdar, voted against it. The Committee of the landlords of Juhu have convened an urgent meeting to consider what steps should be taken to mark their disapproval of the conduct of the Chairman, the Mamlatdar and other officials who have recommended the continuance of the shop in defiance of the wishes of the people of Juhu, the major portion of which is still undeveloped and inaccessible except by trespass trough the land of private owner

The Hon. Mr. Pradhan, and several members of the Bombay Legislative Council whom the Committee have invited to see the undeveloped condition of Juhu for themselves and to ascertain for themselves the fact that the shop does not fulfil any demand of the residents and owners, are to visit Juhu next month.

## "FLAPPER MEN" IN DISGRACE

### POLICE CHIEF'S NOTE OF WARNING

A remarkable denunciation of "flapper young men" at the seaside, "who make eyes at girls to induce them to get into their motor-cars," was made by the Chief Constable at Blackpool, England, in mail week.

"These flapper young men," he said, "drive along the promenade making eyes at young women. I have had serious complaints, and am going to stop these evil pests.

"If these men cannot use their cars in a better manner than this they had better leave the promenade."


## A VEGETABLE REMEDY IS BEST FOR CONSTIPATION

Purgative salts are condemned by many medical men who have nothing but praise for the vegetable laxative which is provided in its most perfect form in

## LITTLE LAXALIVER PILLS

These little pills are tasteless and easily swallowed. They cleanse stomach and bowels perfectly, yet they never gripe or cause pain. Your nearest chemist sells them in sealed bottles at such a moderate price that you can easily afford them, and, when once you have given them a trial you will never willingly accept any other remedy for Constipation.

3.


## DEPRESSED CLASSES IN SCHOOLS

### BAN IN SOME BOARD SCHOOLS

The following are further Questions and Answers in the Legislative Council:

1. Mr. N. A. BECHAR (Karachi City): Will Government be pleased to state—(a) what effect has been given to the Resolution of the Government regarding admission of the children of the depressed classes in common schools; (b) in what municipal and local board areas the children of the depressed classes are given admission in common schools; (c) whether any undertaking is demanded from private secondary schools particularly that they will freely admit children of the depressed classes; (d) whether it is a fact that students belonging to the Meghwar community were not admitted by secondary schools with Gujarati vernacular; (e) if so, what steps they propose to take to obtain admission for these boys in future?

The Honourable Dewan Bahadur HARILAL D. DESAI: (a) From the reports for the year 1926-27 recently received from the Educational Authorities it appears that the orders of Government on the subject have been observed generally in the schools maintained by local bodies in the Presidency, viz., by District Local Boards and Municipalities.

(b) In all except in the case of the following schools in the Surat District:—1. District Local Board School at Gothan. 2. District Local Board School at Madhar. 3. District Local Board School at Morthan. 4. District Local Board School at Motavarachha. 5. District Local Board School at Sania Hemad. 6. District Local Board School at Kharvasa. No information is yet available so far as the schools under the control of the District School Board, Belgaum, and Local Authority Municipalities in the Southern Division are concerned. (c) No. (d) The Honourable Member presumably refers to the schools in Karachi. If so, the answer is in the negative. (e) The question does not arise.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS:

1. Sardar G. N. MUJUMDAR (Deccan Sardars and Inamdars): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that an English copy of the Village Sanitation Act (19 pages) costs Annas 3 while a Gujarati one containing 10 pages only costs Re. 1;

(b) if so, the reasons for the difference?

The Honourable Sir COWASJI JEHANGIR: (a) Printing is the governing factor in fixing the selling price of publications and the number of pages is the number

ER FOR DHEDS:

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Mr. J. L. RIEU: (a)

in this village two

which Dheds live.

eastern "falia" have no

In the western "falia"

there are 30 residents. There is one private well in this "falia," but it dries up in the middle of the fair season and water can then only be obtained from the Kharela river, a out one mile away.

(c) The provision of wells for drinking water is a function of the District Local Boards, which are subsidised by Government to the extent of two-thirds of the money spent by them on village water supply. The needs of this particular village have already been brought to the notice of the District Local Board by the Collector of Surat.

## *WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?*

### TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (OCT. 11TH.)

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labadias).

SIGN OF ZODIAC: LIBRA.

If to-day is your birthday, the heavenly signs indicate that you are a man of practical politics and sociology. Profiting by the bitter experiences of self and the people coming in contact with you, you successfully avoid pitfalls and shares and enter home as winner in many a hard-fought race. In your case, such races of life are run every day of the year, every one of which is a big event to you. There is nothing of the humbug of winter meeting or autumn mating, big or small. Wherever you move there is the mental race-course ready for you. And the totes you win are really handsome—the envy of your friends or foes, donning pants or petticoats. You believe in following the good old Indian proverb of "killing by treacle, not by poison," a form of the English proverb of 'killing by kindness.' This sort of killing is—non-violent killing so to say—is very profitable and more honourable. While you laugh affected laughs and smile sophisticated smiles, unwary people take them as heartfelt sincere expressions of the heart and head. Only shrewd and cunning persons will take them at their true worth and face value. Your laughs are therefore more dangerous than your threats or frowns. You do not sell your soul to gain wealth by crooked ways. Of course, if wealth comes to you unasked or with a little effort (for instance a score of lakhs for a ten-rupee note in a Derby sweep) you welcome it all the more. With you, all colours which are made by an Omniscient God are equal. You never lose your head in securing a fair-faced fairy. You believe like one of Molier's characters, that "when a man marries a face for a fortune, repentance is at his heels." You will therefore marry one on whom you first happen to cast your loving eye, and will soon be favoured by Allah with a litter. You will become a grandpapa when your school-chums are still hesitating whether to take the matrimonial jump or not. And look at irony of fate! Those school-chums of yours who taunted you in the school days of being a physical wreck, "a good-for-nothing fellow" are now playing with the chubby faces (your grand-children)! How Fates mock at times!

## DERANGED WOMAN COMMITS SUICIDE.

### "FOOD MORE IMPORTANT THAN HUMAN LIFE."

Parvatibai, a Hindu widow (30) went on Sunday at about 10-30 p.m. to hear "Vyakhan" by a Hindu Pandit which was over at 11-30 p.m. When the audience numbering about 500 were going home they heard an alarm that a woman had fallen in a well. A message was sent to the fire brigade for her rescue but till the arrival of the fire brigade staff, Parvatibai had to struggle for her life and eventually was dragged dead by the fire brigade men. At the inquest held by the coroner Girdhar'al Pranjivan, the deceased's father-in-law stated that the deceased was a widow for the last sixteen years and was mentally deranged.

Manilal Bhogilal, another witness said that he was in a hurry to go home as he was hungry when Parvatibai fell in the well, he, therefore, could not render any assistance.

The coroner remarked that it was a pity that though there were 500 men collected near the well yet no one cared to help the poor woman to drag her out while Manilal considered his food more important than the life of a human being.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

## WORKER'S FATAL JUMP IN DELIRIUM

While in a delirious condition after big fever for several days, Badri Seetal Hindu Mill worker residing in the B. D. D. chawls at Worli jumped out from the window of his room on the third floor Saturday and died on the spot.

At an inquest held on Sunday the Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death due to suicidal jump from the third flo of the Building.

## ARAB INDEPENDENCE

### FOREIGN POWERS MUST NOT TAKE SIDES

### IBN SAUD'S STATEMENT TO HI HIGH OFFICIALS

LONDON, Oct. 10.

Jerusalem.—The Mecca correspondent of the Syrian newspaper "Muktebes" gives the following summary of a statement made by Ibn Saud to his high officials and other prominent personages in Mecca, concerning the Jeddah Treaty. He assured them that it did not imply the diminution of the country's complete independence and that it also assured sovereignty of the Hedjaz over the District of Asir. No foreign Power would be able to interfere in the internal affairs of the Arabs, such as tribal revolts and dissension and foreign Powers had no right to take sides in such quarrels. Ibn Saud expressed confidence in the Imam of Yemen, whose he considered to be just and religious and unlikely to shed the blood of the Moslems. Relations between Hedjaz and Yemen are unchanged.—Reuter.

### PROVISIONS OF JEDDAH TREATY.

The Jeddah Treaty referred to above was negotiated by Sir Gilbert Clayton and Amir Feisul, son of the King of the Hedjaz and of Nejd.

Article I provides for the British recognition of the complete and absolute independence of the dominions of the King of the Hedjaz and of Nejd and its dependencies.

Article 2 provides for peace and friendship between the contracting parties, each undertaking to use all available means to prevent its territories being used as a base for unlawful activities directed against the tranquility of the territories of the other.

Articles 3 and 4 provide that pilgrimages of British subjects and of persons protected by British as all as their property will be safeguarded, while in the Hedjaz, and that in the event of the death of any such pilgrims their possessions shall be forwarded to the rightful heirs through the British Agent in Jeddah.

Article 5 provides for mutual recognition of the status of their respective subjects, it being understood that the principles of international law in force between independent Governments shall be respected.

Article 6 provides for the maintenance of friendly relations by the Hedjaz and Nejd with the territories of Kuwait and Bahrain and with the Sheikh of Qatar and Oman Coast, who are in special treaty relations with the British Government.

Article 7 contains an undertaking by the Hedjaz and Nejd to co-operate with the British Government in the suppression of


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# Imperial Cinema

LAMINGTON ROAD.


## DR. HAROLD MANN.

(Continued from page 6.)

districts. These varieties give a higher yield of better cotton and lakhs of rupees have actually been added to the annual income of the cultivators on account of these varieties. Work on cotton is going on in several places in the Presidency especially with the help of the Central Cotton Committee. The cotton plant is being studied from various points of view in order to get the best and highest quality material with the least possible expense. The other crops which have also yielded to the scientific efforts and are giving greater outturns, are the sugarcane, rice, tobacco, groundnut, etc. Improvement in fruit trees and fodders has already been taken in hand and is expected to yield good results. Experiments on dry farming have already given appreciable results and may soon be tried on cultivators' own fields to convince them of the benefits of the new methods advocated. Results of stock breeding are not so easily obtainable as those of plant breeding but Dr. Mann has, during his regime, given a good start to stock breeding and it will surely bear good fruit before long.

### POPULAR CONTROL.

With regard to propaganda and spread of knowledge Dr. Mann has introduced an element of popular control. Divisional boards have been established on which there are representatives of the people to put forth the views of the people as also to suggest ways for introducing improved methods amongst the cultivators. The District and Taluka Development Associations are popular bodies through which the Agricultural Department is now carrying on its propaganda work. Dr. Mann has thus brought the Agricultural Department and the public in close touch with each other.

It may be argued that the work which has been mentioned so far might have been done in the regime of any man occupying the position of the Director of Agriculture. It must, however, be remembered that the work which Dr. Mann has been able to achieve in nine years would have taken at 18 years under any other Director. Very rarely we come across men who can combine in themselves all the good qualities of Dr. Mann, namely, hard work, scientific accuracy, respect for the views and feelings of the people and lastly utmost economy in the expenditure of public money. Many times he lent his support to the people even against some of the Government Departments when he was convinced that the people were in the right. His fearlessness in publishing his village investigations will certainly leave a permanent mark in the history of the economic studies of rural areas in India.

### A CITIZEN OF INDIA.

The scientific investigations in connection with the Sind irrigation scheme are very important and it is necessary to have some one of such high qualifications as Dr. Mann at the helm of affairs but unfortunately for the Presidency his services cannot be availed of.

There is any amount of work yet to be done and if the Department wishes to keep its importance and popularity it must follow the lines laid down by Dr. Mann.

Dr. Mann, although an official and a European official, always considered himself as a citizen of India. In the City of Poona there is no popular institution working in educational or other lines for the national uplift which has not received support from Dr. Mann both in money and management. The people also on their side always look upon him as one of themselves. Let us hope that the Poona Agricultural College and the Agricultural Department live up to the high standard put before them by Dr. Harold H. Mann.

## *SENTIMENT AND BUSINESS*

### SUPPORT INDIAN INDUSTRIES

(BY A PATRIOT.)

It was an interesting article of Mr. Buch that you published in your valuable issue of the 7th of October. It is very essential that at a time like the present when the "Times of India" and other Anglo-Indian papers are engaged in discrediting the Indian people not only in their natural attempts to secure freedom for themselves, but even in showing independent judgment in regard to the management of their own affairs the truth should be brought to light. Mr. Buch has shown that the Indian Stores Department of London in the year 1926-27 bought 76.6 per cent. of the total purchases made for India from British manufacturers. For this service to British interests the Indian people have been held up to ridicule by this old woman of Bori Bunder in her issue of 22nd September as follows:—

"India in all matters of overseas trade is energetically following a line which is definitely and avowedly anti-British and anti-Imperial."

Now look at this contemptuous fling thrown at our Indian High Commissioner:—

"All through the document runs evidence that the High Commissioner and his officers are specially assisting the Continental manufacturer, much, it would appear, as the Stores Department of India are helping the Indian manufacturer.

"The Department is not merely taking all reasonable steps to secure for India the benefit of world competition, but it is deliberately conniving with the German, French, Belgian and any other foreign manufacturers in order specially to assist him in cutting out his British competitor in the general field of world competition."

For sheer unalloyed British patriotism and for that spirit of the Britisher "my country right or wrong" there is nothing to beat these sentiments of Anglo-Indian journalism.

### MILL-OWNERS AND INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES.

But what is the use of blaming the Britisher if he pins his faith to British products and British institutions when the people of this country have not even begun to understand that sentiment plays and has always played a large part in business? This important aspect of patriotism and sentiment going together has never found any room with our large capitalists. This is demonstrated by the report which appeared in the "Times of India" of the 5th October of an interview which the Indian Insurance Delegation had with the mill-owners. The last sentence reading, "whilst it would not shut its eyes to the patriotic aspect of the question it could not ignore business" is significant of the attitude of the Bombay mill-owners towards other Indian industries. In all countries which have progressed to-day and which have become financially and industrially prominent, the one thing that has played a most important part is 'sentiment towards national concerns'. So long as this sentiment is absent in the every-day life of the average Indian, when can we hope to build anything successfully and permanently? After all, if our institutions have to be developed, the support ought to come from our own people. Is it still necessary to remind ourselves of our duty to our own institutions? Some are still obsessed with the fact that simply because their connections with non-Indian firms are long-standing and that these are able to offer better security, it is not so easy to cut off such a pleasing connection, in favour of local interests. May we, in this connection, put a straight question to those people who still cling to this view how they will behave in the following circumstances?

Supposing one of us adopted a son and after lavishing all our love on him for years found that a natural son was subsequently born. How will we behave towards the new-comer? Will we have the heart to tell our own flesh and blood that because all our affections and love were centred on the adopted son, our own natural son should look out for himself? It is only human nature that the affection will have to be transformed in its entirety towards the natural son and heir whether we like it or not. It is the same with all the Indian companies to-day. It is true that when our people formed their connections with non-Indian interests, there were no similar Indian companies. Now that Indian companies have come into the field, do not our people owe it as a duty to transfer their patronage to their own companies instead of still continuing to support interests other than Indian which, if persisted in, may perhaps result in considerable harm to Indian concerns?

## FOUR MINISTERS FOR BENGAL?

### SIR PROVASH OPTIMISTIC

### "I HAVE TASTED SWEETS AND BITTERNESS"

CALCUTTA, Oct. 10.

"Friends of to-day might become enemies of to-morrow, but so far as I have been able to judge, the Ministry has nothing to fear, so long as the pledged friends of the constitution remain loyal," said Sir P. C. Mitter, interviewed by "The Englishman."

Dyarchy was an unsatisfactory constitution, he continued, but the most had to be made out of it. He had decided to help the country forward on the road to self-government by making the best of the opportunities.

"If I fail," he said, "I will not break my heart over it. I have tasted the sweets and bitterness of office before to-day."

Stating that Sir Provash Mitter has been taking too optimistic a view of the situation, "The Englishman" reiterates the suggestion editorially for four ministers in Bengal to ensure stability. Joint responsibility of four, the paper adds, should form the safeguard against personal jealousies and ambitions which play a dominant part in Bengal politics to-day.—Free Press.

## MYSORE'S ILLUSTRIOUS MEN

### CONFERMENT OF TITLES

MYSORE, Oct. 10.

At the concluding day's durbar, His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore conferred the title of Ratnasabha Bhushan on Mr. K. Chandy, First Member of the State Council in recognition of his valuable services to the State. Chandre Gowda of Chikmagalur, a philanthropic gentleman, who recently donated a lakh of rupees for an up-to-date hospital at Chikamagalur, was awarded the title of Dharamprkasa. For his deep and profound knowledge of Meemamsa, a branch of ancient learning, Vedmurti Vaidyanatha Shastriar of the Sanskrit College was the recepient of the title Meemamsa-Ratna. These oriental titles were accompanied by costly pearl necklaces set with brilliants.—Free Press.

## SCOUT RALLY IN MYSORE

MYSORE, Oct. 10.

Before a distinguished gathering last evening His Highness the Yuvaraja, who is the Chief Scout of the Mysore Boy Scouts, installed Prince Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar as Chief Cub of Mysore on the occasion of the 9th anniversary of the Scout movement in the State. There was a Scout rally, and a special trophy in the form of a toten pole was instituted in commemoration of the event.—A. P.

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Dr. K. T. Ramasami, Esq., M.A., Ph.D., "The Indian Academy of Science, Kizhanattam writes on 29-11-1926:—"The book "Miracles of Healing and Magic Cures" is very interesting and useful."

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# DISARMAMENT OF IDEA

## WHAT PRESS CAN DO TO WORLD.

## NO RESTRICTION IN NEWS SERVICE

### GENEVA PRESS CONFERENCE.

London, Sept. 14. (By Mail.)

The fight for absolute equality of the press in the collection, distribution and publication of news which marked the international press conference held at Geneva under the auspices of the League of Nations, concerned principally the two great groups of international press associations that are now known under the names of the "allied" and "non-allied" agencies.

Until a year ago these two groups were commonly known as the official and independent news agencies but by tacit agreement reached at Geneva during the course of a preparatory commission of press associtions the name of "allied" was adopted for the official and semi-official group, and the name "non-allied" for the independent agencies.

GOVERNMENT SUBSIDIES.

The question of governmental subsidies to official agencies, in return for which they carry as news matter a large amount of Government propaganda, was it was recognised, could not be discussed.

The fight therefore centred on the four principal points of discrimination which still exist in quite a few European countries. These include the giving of official news only to official agencies; the granting of priority over government telegraph lines to the dispatches of the official agencies; the granting of lower telegraph and telephone rates to the subsidized agencies and finally the exemption of censorship of the dispatches of the agency that ranks as the official mouth piece of the government.

DEMAND FOR ABSOLUTE EQUALITY

While the independent agencies have to a very large extent overcome all these handicaps as a matter of justice and the recognition of the principles of absolute equality, the Geneva conference was asked to take a definite stand in its recommendations to all Governments on these points.

Mr. Karl Bickel, President of the United Press Association, presented a far-reaching resolution, upon the reception of which the success of the conference hinges.

His resolution proposed:

"That every question on the present agenda shall be considered and decided with the understanding that all the Governments of the world shall be asked to grant absolute equality between the official and independent telegraphic news agencies and newspapers and between national and foreign journalists, in the distribution of all the Governmental news; in the matter of priority in the transmission of press telephone calls and telegrams; in telegraph, telephone cable and wireless rates; in treatment by any censor whenever national or international situations in any country may render a censorship of press despatches necessary."

CHAIRMAN'S OPENING SPEECH.

Lord Burnham, ("The Daily Telegraph") Chairman of the Conference in opening the Conference said that he hoped it would lead to better conceptions and more equitable conceptions of international politics.

"We should work," said Lord Burnham, "for a broader and a clearer stream of news. Thus, uninspired, unbiased despatches from independent correspondents would often suppress rumours that might otherwise endanger peace. The world's press can contribute more effectively, perhaps than any other institution to that disarmament of ideas that is a condition concommitant with material disarmament."

CABLE RATES BE LOWERED.

Other items that were discussed in the Conference and which were a direct relation to the development of Press in India were:

The lowering of the cable rates between distant countries, priority of Press messages over private telegrams, facilities in general, telegraphic and telephonic communications, protection of "Property Rights of News."

RESOLUTIONS.

The conference ultimately adopted the following resolutions:

"The conference of press experts lays it down as a fundamental principle that the publication of a piece of news is legitimate in all cases where the news in question has reached the persons who published it by regular and unobjectionable means and not by an act of unfair competition. Nobody can acquire the right of suppressing news of public interest.

"The Conference is of opinion that full protection should be granted to unpublished news or news in course of transmission or publication in those countries in which such protection does not already exist.

"No information destined for publication by the press or through broadcasting shall be legally received by an unauthorised person for publication or used in any way for the purpose of distribution through the press, through broadcasting or in any similar manner.

THERE SHOULD BE NO RESTRICTION.

"There shall be no preferential right in official news issued by a Government or Government Department or by an official representing a Government or Government Department. All such news may be published without restriction in full or in part."

Another paragraph which does not appear in the memorandum which was circulated is:

"Newspapers, press agencies and bureaux and newspapers correspondents and representatives shall have free and equal opportunity of access to and transmission of such news.

The second resolution is to give some protection to the proprietory value of the news even after the publication.

"In view of the widely differing conditions obtaining in various countries; the Conference is of opinion that the question of the Protection or published news, whether produced in the press or by broadcasting, is one for decision of the respective Governments concerned and recommends that any Government to whom application in this respect is made by the country's press should be sympathetically consider the advisability of granting suitable protection."

"Such protection should, however, permit the reproduction of news within a specified period subject to acknowledgment and payment.

GOVERNMENTS URGED TO ACCEDE TO REQUEST.

"This Conference affirms the principle that newspapers, negs-agencies and other news organisations are entitled after publication as before publication to the reward of their labour, enterprise and financial expenditure upon the production of news records but holds that this as to result in the creation or the encouragement of any monopoly in news. In order to realise these principles it is desirable that there should be international agreement and that the "Council of the League of Nations by resolution should request the various Governments to give immediate considerations to the question involved."—Free Press.

# THE STOCKHOLDERS' SCHEME

Continued From Page 6).

tives as it is reported to have done, but they were most probably led away by the promise of their being themselves ex-officio Trustees in their own provinces. How cruelly they have been humbugged will be seen from the way the two leading Anglo-Indian organs of Calcutta speak of this part of the scheme. Thus the "Statesman" says in its leading article on the 21st September.

"Objection has been taken because as first promulgated it (the "stock-holders' scheme) adds the elected members of the Central Legislature in each province as honorary Trustees for that provnce. The fact that these members would only form about a fifth of the total body of trustees is lost sight of, but, *in any case, these honorary trustees could be dropped out of the scheme altogether if their adoption is the only obstacle to the saving of the bill.*

A TRAP.

The italics are mine. The substance of this article was wired broad cast by the Associated Press, and those who have eyes to see can easily see that this is the next step in the game. After getting the Assembly to drop their claim to elect even 6 Directors out of 15, after getting the Swaraj party to drop the scheme of their own leader for that of this stock-holders' electorate, the Assembly is to be next asked to drop the only valuable part of this last scheme by which the members of the Legislature were to be ex-officio trustees, so that what will remain will be the same old electorate of shareholders who will be now called stock-holders. Shareholders' meetings for election of Directors would have been a farce. The meetings of stock-holders will prove, if possible, even a worse farce, and the powers—that—be can then easily have their way, and get men elected who would not find it to their interest to oppose any actions or policies dictated from Whitehall, and put forward by the Managing Governor, however detrimental such actions or policies may be to the best interests of this country. It is to be hoped the responsible leaders of the people will see the trap that has so cleverly been laid for them before it is too late. The more easily to lead them astray, vague suggestions of the necessity of protecting the country against Bombay money interests are put forward by the men now carrying on this propaganda. I shall examine these more in detail on another occasion.

(To be continued.)

# WHO ATTACKED SWAMI SATYANAND

LAHORE, Oct. 10.

The attack made last evening on Swami Satyanand, the Arya Missionary, has cast a gloom over the Hindu community, but it was decided to proceed with the Bharat-Milap celebrations and the crowning of Shri Rama, which fell yesterday. There has been no further trouble It is alleged that the alleged assailant of the Swami has been giving different names of himself, one of them being Abdul Aziz.—A. P.

# DUSRA IN POONA

## CONDUCT OF NATIONALIST M. L. C.'S

## ADDRESSES TO MR. PATEL AND DR. MANN.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Oct. 9.

The celebration of the Dasra festival dominated the functions of the last week. It is considered to be one of the most important festivities among the Hindus. And it is celebrated every year in Poona with much eclat and enthusiasm. It is the day on which Mahratta warriors used to start on their military expeditions. It is the day on which people distribute among themselves "leafy gold," as they say, in memory of the day. It is supposed that for nine days, the goddess fought with a demon with great bravery, and when on the 10th day he was subdued, it was observed and enjoyed as a gala-day. This year, in Poona the procession headed by music and cows started from the Shivaji Mandir, accompanied by several hundreds of people. Through the main streets of the city, it passed with great joy to the grounds of the Deccan Gymkhana, where after the proper religious ceremonies, speeches were delivered under the presidentship of Mr. Vyankatrao Surve, M.L.C. Among others Mr. Chitrao Shastri, Mr. K. T. Jadhav and Mr. B. B. Bhopatkar spoke and urged upon the Hindus to organize themselves and develop physical strength.

COUNCIL DEVELOPMENTS.

The strange happenings in the Bombay Council that is going on in Poona at present, which threw even Congressmen, Responsivists and Nationalist Independents into the Government lobby, have created some stir among the people. These councillors themselves have also been not a little anxious about what effects on public mind their behaviour would produce. Whatever their defence may be, it is felt in strong nationalist circles that their voting with Government on the issue of the nomination of the Vice-Chancellor to the University was entirely repugnant to principles of Nationalism. It may be true, as they declare that they got the Government to be on their side in agreeing to provide by a statute the sum of a lakh and more of rupees for the University. They also say in justification that Government had agreed to write to the Government of India, that the opinion of the Council, with respect to the visitorial powers of the Viceroy, was uncompromisingly opposed. Though one may accept these advantages as facts actually realised or likely to be realised, it is revolting to every sterling nationalist's consience to see that Congress-men and Responsivists thought it wise to enter into Government lobby. Even without the Responsivists and Swarajists acting with Government in this matter, it was the plain duty of Government to see that the canker of communalism did not creep into the sacred portals of Learning. It cannot be held as a bargain, that Nationalists should go into the Government lobby and Government should eschew communalism from the University. For the question of opposition to communal representation ought to stand or fall on its own merits, without any extraneous haggling or anything of that type. This much must be said that the conduct of the Nationalists has given an amount of dissatisfaction to persons whose nationalism always stands robust, serene and supreme.

STIR IN THE MUNICIPALITY.

The vote of censure against the Health Officer of the City Municipality has created a great stir in the Municipal circles. For several years past, many members of the Municipality, past and present, have been dissatisfied with the work of the Health-Officer who draws a salary unconscionably fat in comparison with the revenue of the Municipality. His conduct in connection with the physical examination of students in the Municipal schools has recommended by the School Board, however, has given such an offence to the members of the Board, that they passed a vote of censure against him. This vote of censure came before the general body of the Municipality for confirmation. On Friday last, it was moved and speeches were delivered by Dr Phatak, Mr. D. V. Gokhale and others in support of the censure. The question was adjourned at the suggestion of some of the members.

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel is expected to come here soon Dr. Mann is expected to retire in a few days. It is proposed that to both of them, the local Municipality should present addresses of honour. The resolution will come for discussion on Tuesday next, and it will probably be carried by majority.

The case against Talegaon people for breaking the prohibitory order is yet proceeding. Meanwhile, a deputation waited upon the District Magistrate to see whether he could be induced to withdraw the order. But nothing could be done. It is also proposed that a deputation of Hindu Members of the Bombay Council should interview His Excellency the Governor and put before him the whole case of the Hindus. It is said that Mr. K. M. Munshi, Mr. Pahalajani and other notable members may agree to lead the deputation, when it is accepted by His Excellency.

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## RECLAMATION DURING PAST YEAR

### LOWER DREDGING OUTPUT

### MOSQUITO CATCHING CAMPAIGN

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The Annual Report on the working of the Development Department for the year ending 31st March 1927 has just been published. The report is divided into three parts, viz: (1) The Back Bay Reclamation Scheme, (2) The Industrial Housing Scheme, and (3) The Suburban Schemes.

BACK BAY RECLAMATION SCHEME.

During the year under report, three committees were appointed to investigate and report on certain features of the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme. The reports of all these committees have been published and made public. The output of dredging operations in Back Bay for the year 1926-27 was slightly lower than that of the previous year, the quantity of material dredged as ascertained from soundings being 220,072 cubic yards as against 372,925 for the past season. The breakdown of the dredger "Sir George Lloyd" on the 23rd December 1926, and the transfer of the dredger "Kalu" from Back Bay to the harbour to complete the dredging into block No. 7, which was then in half filled condition, accounted for the lower output. The filling of block No. 7 with dredged material had been completed by the middle of May and it will be allowed to dry out till October 1928 when its completion with a moorum topping will be undertaken. About 880,000 cubic yards of dry filling were brought in during the year, of which 16,000 cubic yards were tipped along the inside of the sea wall in block No. 1 to seal the same and prevent the escape of the dreged fill and 164,600 cubic yards were put along the sea wall and along the cross bund of block No. 7 for the same purpose. The balance of some 699,400 cubic yards were put into block No. 8. An area of approximately 20 acres was levelled off by the middle of February 1927 in readiness to hand over to the military authorities in advance of the rest. In addition to the dry filling, about 110,200 cubic yards of building rubbish, etc., were collected by motor lorries and tipped into block No.1. Up to the end of March 1927 an area of about 80,000 square yards had been filled by this method in this block. No work has been done on the sea wall since the last report with the exception of minor repairs for slight damage to the rubble mound sustained during the monsoon.

The medical, sanitary and anti-malarial operations connected with the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme were in charge of Captain B. S. Chalam. Weekly house to house inspection was made in the Colaba area to investigate into the prevalence of mosquitoes, both by the military and the reclamation staff. A catch of adult mosquitoes was carried out from time to time both in the reclamation camp and the British troops barracks at Colaba. Very few adult mosquitoes were caught during these inspections.

INDUSTRIAL HOUSING SCHEME.

The scheme comprises 207 chawls in four different areas, namely, DeLisle Road, Naigaum, Worli and Sewri, which had been completed in all respects, including water-supply, sewerage, storm-water drainage and lighting, during the preceding year. During the year 25 new chawls were thrown open for occupation by the working classes. Rents have been reduced from time to time and there has been an increase in the number of occupied rooms in all areas, especially at Worli, where the rent charged is Rs. 5/- for rooms on all floors. The reductions in the scale of rents per room of the chawls in other areas have had a marked effect in increasing tenancies. The financial effects of the reduction of rents combined with increased tenancies is discussed in the report.

The mill-strike of September-December 1925 had an adverse effect on the chawls. During the strike a large number of tenants went to their homes, leaving at least two months' rent unpaid, and for this reason they did not return when the strike terminated. Mill hands who had remained in Bombay throughout the strike, but could not pay their rents, tended to abscond afterwards in order to avoid payment of their arrears. The total arrears due from the absconders was Rs. 20,836 as compared with Rs. 70,238 in the previous year. During the year under report Rs. 3,971 were recovered from absconders who had been traced.

THE SUBURBAN SCHEME.

A total area of 42,700 square yards valued at Rs. 2,37,880 and distributed over the various schemes, namely, Chembur, Dandia, Khar Model suburb, Chapel Road, Bandra, and Kirol North, was disposed of during the year. The state-aided building scheme continued to encourage the purchase of plots in Suburban Scheme No. VII—Khar. The total amount ... and buildings at Khar... under review was, Rs. ... Rs. 2,85,215 in the ... greatest demand fo... is in this scheme, ... Rs. ... B. B. ... with ... add ... urban ... value ... 1926- ... plots ... s and ... posal. ... ues in ... d-still ... supply ... neces- ... lemand ... Khar ... can act which is intrinsically retrogressive.

## VICEROY'S VISITORIAL POWERS.

### DESTRUCTION OF DEMOCRACY!

### MR. MUNSHI'S SPEECH ON UNIVERSITY BILL

The following is the fuller report of Mr. K. M. Munshi's speech on the amendment moved by Mr. P. R. Chikodi, relating to the powers of the Visitor:—

I confess that when the question of the Viceroy being made a visitor came before the Select Committee I for myself did not realise the full effect of the clause. The position is this. As a matter of fact at the first reading I emphasized that the visitorial powers over the university as in all English Universities should be vested in the Chancellor, namely the Governor of this Presidency. I thought that this position was going to be retained. It now turns out that if we re want to obtain the sanction of the Governor-General for the purpose of this Bill for some reasons we must accept the position that the Viceroy should be a visitor. Sir, if it rested there I for myself would be agreeable to it. But the last two clauses introduces an element the full extent of which I only realized when the Bill came before me in the printed form. They do not contain merely the visitorial function under the English Acts. The King possesses the powers of a visitor and they are restricted to making enquiries. All the Acts stop there. This bill wants to go two stages further. The first stage is that the syndicate shall carry out the directions of the Viceroy and secondly that they shall be carried out by the Chancellor.

DEMOCRACY DESTROYED.

This destroys the democracy in the university. You may have 167 members in the Senate or you may have 1,600 members if you like. You may have any regulations and you may have a toy democratic institution to while away your time. But if at any moment the Chancellor wants to do a certain thing he has simply to move the Viceroy and the latter will come down with all his visitorial powers; and even if the whole Senate unanimously is against it the Chancellor will take such steps as to give effect to the directions of the Viceroy and the university shall have to submit to such directions. Thus these last two sub-clauses in the Bill destroys absolutely the independence and not only the independence, but even the vestige of democracy which it suggested ought to be there. My honourable friend Principal Hamid said that the Viceroy will interfere only if the Senate is so ignorant as to require directions by the Viceroy thereby implying that the Viceroy must be right and the university wrong and therefore they must obey. Of course that the Viceroy is the head of the Government of India, and the Government of India is the most perfect of the perfections which are known as Indian Government. And we know, Sir, that the head of the Government can do no wrong. But it is just likely that in the Viceregal office there may be some one who may have no opinion of the Senate or behind the Chancellor there may be a truculent Director of Public Instruction who may not like the ways of the Senate. Then where is the independence of the University.

Sir, thenthe autonomy is gone, the whole Act is gone all the provisions of your bill are absolutely useless for the Chancellor will come and say "I shall carry out this thing." Now, Sir, that is the negation of the whole basis of this bill.

NO ARBITRARY INTERFERENCE

Continuing Mr. Munshi said: Sir, I do not for a moment say that the head of the Government should have nothing to do at all with the University, and I was the first one to say here, during the first reading of the bill, that the Governor of this Presidency should be the Chancellor. I do want that the University should be helped by Government and I do want that both Government and the University should work in harmony. But, at the same time, Sir, I want this House to realise that if you are putting up an independent constitution, a democratic constitution, you should not have an interference which is absolutely arbitrary. I, Sir, submit that this provision, as I really see it, nullifies all the remaining provisions of this bill, and if these provisions are going to be retained, I for myself would sooner continue with the present Act, however bad it is, however difficult it is, rather than have a bill in which the Chancellor and the Viceroy will have power to do what they like.

SUPREMACY OF SENATE.

Sir, there is one thing more, and it is this. We want that the Senate should be supreme in the University, and it is one of the fundamental principles of University administration that within the limit of its Act, the University must be independent. Sir, where is the independence of the University if the Chancellor or the Viceroy—may be once in fifty years, it does not matter—have got a right to interfere in this manner. Then, Sir, it is no use having

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VOL. XV NO 140— BOMBAY TUESDAY OCTOBER 11 1927 ONE [illegible]

OUR SERIAL STORY.

## FLAME OF THE FOREST.

A STORY OF AN INDIAN STATE

BY ALICE EUSTACE.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

A week later His Highness received a letter from the powerful Rajah of a distant state, which, stripped of its studied urbanities, begged a favour of Prince Digvizay Roya.

"I am about to visit Europe," wrote the Rajah, "and shall tour Italy, staying at Geneva for the League of Nations. His Excellency has suggested that you, perhaps, would kindly loan me the services of one of your aide-de-camp, preferably one somewhat accustomed to European travel, and also able to act as my private secretary. If I leave Bombay on Saturday next, the member of your staff whom you will, I trust, kindly spare for my service should meet me at the Taj Mahal Hotel early on the morning of that day."

The letter concluded with expressions of lively goodwill and gratitude for the anticipated favour; and His Highness read it twice through before putting it aside.

There were very solid reasons why the Prince of Rajistan should oblige the Rajah of Bhavagpore, and the only man what at all filled the requirements was Bryan.

This favour, which he certainly could do no other than grant, was designed, first and foremost, to get Bryan away from Rajistan, and the prince saw in it the hand of His Excellency the Viceroy. For a long time Flame remained sunk in thought. Without Bryan——A quick spasm tore at her heart. That road on which—how long ago it seemed!—she had so carelessly set her feet had grown ever rougher, harder, more rocky, full of briars which entangled her feet, and whose thorns pierced her tender flesh. Bryan gone, that hidden, sweetest part of her life, that which savoured all the rest and turned the most tedious duty into a joy, would be gone too. Flame had not realized until now, when she was about to lose him, how indispensable Bryan had made himself.

Very gradually she had come to lean on him, finding in the restfulness of their friendship the inspiration and the healing of which she stood in such need.

And now she must part with Bryan. It was inexorable, immutable: she realized how every avenue of refusal had been cut off. Flame raised her head and and struck a gong on the table at her side.

Durgadas entered.

"Send Bryan Sahib to me"! said the prince.

The man vanished, and in a short time Bryan made his appearance.

He saluted, and remained respectfully standing at attention. Never, except during those morning rides, when together they watched the sun rise, did Bryan show by word or glance that he knew her for aught other than the prince he served. But those early morning rides had come to mean all the joy of the world to the girl whose life seemingly it was to go through life alone, bereft of love and of those pleasure which every one of her subjects enjoyed as a matter of course.

Consciously she schooled herself to think of him only as Bryan—Bryan her friend, her true and best friend. Yet she never lost the realization of that something bigger, and more enduring, than mere comradeship, which lay at the back of it all—that something the very thought of which made her catch her breath in a sob of ecstasy, of thanksgiving, that life could be so wonderful. Almost she learned to bring a little philosophy—the happy philosophy of joy—to bear upon the seriousness of her life.

She handed him the letter, and he read it through without a word.

"You see?" she said, with a swift glance into eyes as deep, dark as her own. "I cannot refuse this Rajah of Bhavagpore. There are reasons. And—you see? You must be the one to go! Since Arnold is away, you are the only one who at all combines what he requires. You are English, and you know something of European travel. You can do all he wants, and no one else can do it at all. Do you see?"

"Yes! I see that!" said Bryan seriously.

"It is a scheme to see you away from me!" said Flame in stricken voice. "It means you must be in Bombay on Saturday morning, therefore you would have to leave here——when?"

"On Wednesday," answered Bryan. "And to-day is Sunday. I can do it easily if it is your Highness's wish that I go. But I will come back—never doubt that I shall come back".

The prince shot a glance at the face opposite. "I have laid my hand to the task," she said, "and because it is becoming more and more difficult I shall not give it up. But I shall be lonely—lonely without you." The words were a heart-cry, and burst forth without her own volition, and so Bryan interpreted them.

"I shall come back!" he said softly. "I am sure I shall come back to you—and Rajmere."

"I think not," answered the prince brokenly. "In fact I am certain you will never come back,—at least never to me. Something tells me—this is the end," Flame added, with the calmness of despair.

"It is not the end!" cried Bryan violently. "I tell you again, it is not the end. I will return—to you—my Flame. Never doubt it. Every day I shall think of you, and long for that day, which will surely dawn, when I shall come again to you."

But Flame shook her head.

"No!" she said softly, insistently. "Ways and means will be found to keep you—anywhere except in Rajistan. Your career, that career you think so much of—"

"My career—the career I had dreamed of—lay nowhere in India or out of it except in Rajistan," said Bryan. "Anything else is utterly alien, distasteful to me. It is you and Rajistan for me, above everywhere else. My dear you believe me?"

"Nevertheless, you will not see Rajistan again. Not, at least, so long as I am seated on its gadi," said the prince. "And so I tell you, Bryan, it is the end—for us!"

"You will come to England next year!" said Bryan, with intent to console. "We shall see each other then. There will be happy days together, as there used to be long ago. After all, it is only a few short months."

"I wish I could believe it," said Flame. "But my heart is heavy within my breast. We are but the puppets of those inexorable higher forces, mere pawns in their great game. What are our little feelings, our petty hopes, desires, to them where they sit aloft, weaving the web and woof of our destinies? That one ruling prince in India should carry about with him a broken heart—what is that to them? Nothing; less than nothing."

# ADVENT OF THE AIR AGE.

## PEEP INTO WORLD OF TOMORROW.

## LIFE FIFTY YEARS HENCE.

## END OF MOTORDOM

"The scientists of to-day want watching by men in the streets, because it is our life with which they are experimenting in quiet laboratories which we are not allowed to enter. We are the patients upon whom they are operating, though we are mostly unaware of their operations, and of plans for our future way of life," says Sir Philip Gibbs in an extremely interesting article in the "Sunday Chronicle" in mail week. Though he the writer claims to be not at all prophetic, the observations of this layman have surely aprophetic note in what he tells the world. No one need be surprised if his "predictions" come true.

During the past hundred years human life over great areas of the world's surface has been changed more radically in its social habits than in six thousand years, perhaps, of previous history.

Now it rather looks as though during the next fifty years or less there are going to be even greater changes—more startling, more tremendous—and I am going to suggest some of the things that may happen the Day after To-morrow, using that term rather vaguely, not in the prophetical spirit of H. G. Wells, whose imagination leaps lightly to the future with easy phantasy, but as a humble reporter of facts and plans of the latest science life theories, as far as I can discover and understand them.

"The scientists of to-day want watching by men in the street, of whom I am one, because it is our life with which they are experimenting in quiet laboratories which we are not allowed to enter. We are the patients upon whom they are operating, though we are mostly unaware of their operations, and of plans for our future way of life."

### PEEPING INTO THE FUTURE.

The results of their experiments are going to make a lot of difference to the habits and home life of the ordinary mass of men and women who know nothing or very little of what these quiet gentlemen have in store for them.

Not that they are secretive. They want the world to know. Lately they have been writing little books to tell the man in the street something of what he may expect in the near or distant future, what new powers are coming to him.

So far from being secretive or suspicious of publicity, they are anxious to reveal their new discoveries and tell us just what they are driving at. But the man in the street, busy with his day's job and looking forward to a quiet evening at the "movies," or the woman in the street doing her morning's shopping and making her afternoon calls, will hardly be bothered with the ideas of scieninfic gentlemen.

"These ideas and experiments will certainly reconstruct civilisation so profoundly in some Day after To-morrow that most of the work that men are now doing will be thrown on the scrap-heap of old rubbish, and the ways of women will be different, and the very street of life itself may lead to another kind of world."

### ADAM—AND HENRY FORD.

The record of the last hundred years, and especially of the last fifty, has been the enormous multiplication of one-man-power by newly discovered methods of harnessing natural energy to labour-saving machines. Steam, electricity, water power, and oil fuel have been the means by which man has liberated himself from the curse—or was it a blessing in disguise?—which befell Adam our ancestor.

"Cursed is the ground for thy sake.
In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread. . . ."

One little man—Henry Ford by name—in one great country, the United States, has in his own lifetime, by means of his own organisation of labour added to the world nearly three hundred million mobile horsepower, or about ninety-seven times the potential horse-power of the Niagara Falls. The whole world uses only twenty-three million stationary horse-power, of which the United States uses more than nine million.

Has it added any human happiness to life as well as mechanical power? That raises an immense argument with which we shall have to deal when we see what the scientists have in store for us. Henry Ford thinks it does. He thinks the Chinese coolie working through long hours for a few cents a day is not happier than the American workman with his own home and automobile.

Go to the labourer in the street car (he says). He will tell you that just a few years ago he came home so tired that he had no time to change his clothes—just got his supper, and went to bed. Now he changes his clothes at the shop, goes home by day-light, and takes the family out for a drive. He will tell you that the killing pressure has let up. A man may have to be a little more businesslike on the job than formerly, but the old, endless, exhausting drive has "quit."

### THE AIR AGE.

Well, that is the judgment of a business man, a great modern mind, upon the use of power in human values, and I put it at the forefront of what I have to say, because the scientists of to-day are preparing to give mankind enormously increased power with which the achievements of the past are hardly comparable.

It is, I find, chiefly in the speed of communication between one mind and another and one group of people and another that the line of advance is taking place, while new sources of energy are being discovered and tested.

"Transport and communication, says Professor J. B. S. Haldane, one of our younger and most brilliant scientific minds, are hinted only the velocity of light. We are working towards a condition when any two persons on earth may be completely present to each other in 1-24th of a second. We shall never reach it, but that is the limit we shall approach indefinitely."

As regards transport—the conveying of people or goods from one part of the earth's surface to another—the next twenty-five years, or less, will alter all our method of commercial and social intercourse. We are only at the dawn of the Air Age.

It is less than twenty years ago that I watched the pioneers of flight make their first feeble and fatal efforts to rise above the earth in heavier than air machines. I saw some of them kill themselves, and almost doubted the possibility of the conquest of the air, until I saw a man named Cody bring out a machine which he had made himself, roughly, with heavy struts and a petrol tank weighing half a ton.

### NEW TERRORS OF WAR.

We called it the "Crystal Palace," and the "Family Omnibus," and other satirical names, never believing that he could make it fly, until one morning he went aloft and flew round the aerodrome as lightly as a butterfly three times before he crashed and was dragged out by us, bleeding, but very joyous because he had "done the trick."

"Quickly after that we saw that the victory of flight had been achieved—just in time for the world war when youthful mastery of this wonderful power which man had gained after age-long dreams was used to increase the slaughter of fellow men and add to the terrors of human conflict."

Under the terrific impulse of war, when all risks were taken and science devised new power for killing, the speed and weight-carrying capacity of aircraft were vastly increased, until airscouts flew at a hundred miles an hour, and more, and the bombing-planes could drop a ton of explosives. Now—for how long?—we are adapting this new means of transport for the ways of peace.

In France, Germany, England, and other countries air lines are linking up all great European cities with services as regular and punctual as trains.

"The last time I came back from Switzerland I breakfasted in Basle, lunched in Paris, took tea in Croydon, and was home two hours before dinner in a country house seven miles from the railway station. It took me seven hours instead of thirty-six by train and boat.

Every year, every week almost, establishes a new record of long and fast flight.

But that is not what matters enormously to the ordinary man. It is not the record but the regular service and the multiplication of flights which is going to alter his ways of life. It will be a revolutionary form of transport to under-populated countries.

Already in Australia life is being changed for settlers who live solitary lives cut off by great distances from other communities. Now letters, packages, friends are brought to them by air. Solitude has been broken down in their mid-life because they can [illegible] from it.

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sun, the boon of getting fresh food and iced drinks by air mail is beyond the imagination of those who live in the heart of civilisation.

All this gives a hint of the development that will take place very soon in countries of great distances and sparse populations like Australia and Africa, while every country in Europe is intensifying its aerial activity.

### A WORLD ABOVE.

We are only at the dawn of the Air Age. The full meaning of this new era in human life will only become manifest to the ordinary man when he also takes to the air as now he gets into a motor-car, and when the aerial highways are crowded with the traffic of tourists, trippers, and traders, and persons paying social visits to friends and families hundreds of miles away but very close in time values.

Is there any doubt now that this is going to happen quite soon? I think there is none.

"The scientists have only to devise a cheap aeroplane, rather more fool-proof than at present, with a slightly increased margin of safety, and turned out by mass production, before the world takes to the air "not in single spies but in battalions."

In London now one can stroll down Bond-street and buy an aeroplane as easily as a toothpick. It is a "Moth" machine for £730. Its wings fold back so that it can be put into a small garage. It needs only a small landing space. There are eight aerodromes in which one can learn to fly it.

### 25 YEARS FROM NOW.

In March of this year a boy of fifteen and a man of sixty-five qualified as pilots of the "Moth" after short period of [illegible]tion. When such a machine as that is produced at £150, payable by instalments, and when the risk of flight is not quite so perilous to the beginner, the sky will be crowded with butterflies as well as moths, and the flappers of the future will spread their wings to do a morning's shopping.

In less than twenty-five years from now it will happen, if we can believe the prophets of civil aviation.

"When that happens the motor-car will be obsolete because the aeroplane will run along the ground as well as fly over it. It will relieve the pressure of road transport. It will make a mockery of national frontiers. It will alter the architecture of cities which will have landing-places on their roofs and aerodromes at their centres of activity."

Every thickly congested country like England and Germany will distribute its human life over wider areas instead of crowding its masses into great cities.

The business man will be able to live a hundred miles away from his office and get to his job as quickly as now by cabs from an outer suburb.

As yet no plans have been made for traffic congestion in the air or the difficulty of many machines landing in the same locality. Undoubtedly there will have to be a rule of the air and "speed cops" in the clouds. Space will have to be cleared for safe landing in industrial and populated areas.

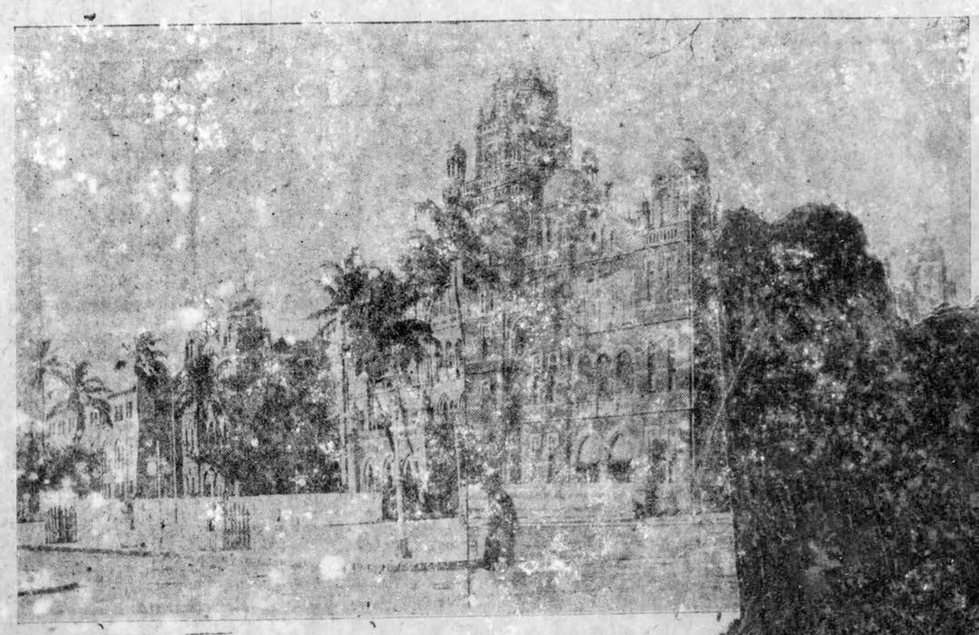
## IRISH ELECTIONS COMIC

### MINISTER FORCED TO "SWEAR HIS NAME

The citizens of the Free State, polled on Sept. 15 at the most momentous election held since 1918. It was not an exhaustive poll, but sufficiently large to warrant the Government supporters of all sections, including the Farmers as well as Independents, in expting a good majority over the Redmondites, the Johnson (Labour) and de Valera Coalition.

Very few incidents are reported. General Mulcahy, Minister for Local Government, had an amusing experience in the County Dublin Constituency. He was challenged by the Fianna Fail personation agent, who requested the presiding officer at Rathmine, to swear the Minister. General Mulcahy took it in good part.

Holding the Testament he declared in a clear, emphatic voice: "I swear I am Richard Mulcahy." Then turning with a smile to the personation agent, he added, "and very well some people know it"



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